The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3254 第三千二百五十四 二月初九日 同治戊辰年 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL 1868. 禮拜三 英四月一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Business Announcements

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.
Iced Fancy Drinks of every Description.

N.B.—The above-named will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the late proprietors.
tf 206 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

"STAG" HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
PROPRIETOR.

ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood,* Bass' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
Bass' BEER in Kilderkins.
Bass' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Importer,
"Stag" Hotel Stores.
tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an ORCHESTRA BAND, for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c., and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.
All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace;* care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road;* care of Mr. JOZE GUEDES, JUNR., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.
L. M. LOBO.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, No. 1
WM. GARDNER.
Late proprietor of the "Hamburg Tavern," *Queen's Road West, Hongkong,*
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, both of Hongkong and Macao, that he will open by the 1st of April next, the
MACAO HOTEL.
No. 1, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
A Bath-house has been erected for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen.
By strict attention to Business, and the Comfort of Visitors, he trusts to merit a Share of their Patronage.
N.B.—Accommodation for Private Families can be had on the most reasonable terms.
WM. GARDNER,
Proprietor.
3m 584 Macao, 24th March, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
468 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

榮 記 煤 炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

J. FRISBY.
BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.
The above are of the best quality that can be procured.
SHOP, 2?, *Praya and East Avenue.*
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.
tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

W. M. DOLAN
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.
tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

RS.

Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Sailing Vessels.			
Brit. sh	552	Turner & Co	London
Span. bk	431	Order	
Ham. sch	150	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Ham. bk	611	Bosman & Co	Ningpo
Prus. bg	209	Wm. Pustau & Co.	New York
Brit. sh	798	Chinese	
Chops lying in Whampoa Reach.			
Dane's 1st Dock Co's Chop			
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co's Chop			
Lorsha "Spy," belonging to Customs			
Emerald,		Customs	
Sylphide,		Store Chop	
MACAO.			
Span. sh	591	Remedios & Co	Havana
Ham. bk	315	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Ham. sch		Order	*Uncertain*
Prus. bk		Order	*Uncertain*
Brit. bk	549	Olyphant & Co	London
Brit. bk		Order	*Uncertain*
Russ. sh	592	Captain	Havana
Fren. bk	371	Landstein & Co	*F't or Charter*
CANTON.			
U.I.C.M.	Str.	Customs Chop	
Chi. g-b			
H.I.C.M.	Str.		in Hongkong
H.I.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cruiser	
AMOY.			
In port on 20th March, 1868.			
Holl. bk	350	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Span. bk	270	Tait & Co	Manila
Prus. sch		Order	
Ham. bk	254	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
Brit. bk	306	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo
Ham. sch	20?	Pasedag & Co	*Discharging*
Brit. sch		Order	
Prus. sch	132	Pasedag & Co	
Ham. sch		Order	
Ham. sch	218	Pasedag & Co	*Discharging*
Prus. sch		Order	
Span. bk	518	Chinese	Manila
Brit. bk	320	Tait & Co	Samarang
SHANGHAI.			
In port on 18th March, 1868.			
Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Brit. bk	3??	Russell & Co	
Dut. sh	862	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amer. sh	1258	Order	
Brit. bk	536	Frazar & Co	
Brit. bk	5??	W. R. Adamson & Co	
Aust. bk	41?	Frazar & Co	Chefoo
Brit. bk	152	Westall Brand & Co	
Prus. bk	3??	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Brit. bk	37?	Frazar & Co	
Brem. bk	5??	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Brit. sh	?31	Barnet & Co	Foochow
Brit. bk	3??	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Brit. bk	1?5	Frazar & Co	
Brit. bk	2??	R. Tally & Co	
Brit. bk	153	Order	
Brit. bk	51?	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Amer. bk	186	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Brit. bk	175	Frazar & Co	
Brit. sh	5??	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Prus. bk	3??	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Brit. sh	6??	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Brit. bk	1??	Tester & Co	
Dan. bk	2??	Frazar & Co	
Brit. sh	29?	Russell & Co	
Brit. bk	476	Tait & Co	
Brit. bg	2??	Order	
Brit. sh	5??	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Brit. sh	4??	Gilman & Co	
Brit. sh	825	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Dan. bk	??	Order	
Brit. bk	2??	Marshall & Co	
Brit. sh	5??	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Brit. bk	2??	Russell & Co	
Brit. sh	9??	W. R. Adamson & Co	

...for the proprietor by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

Arrivals.

Mch. 31, FALCON, Brit. sh., 794, J. J. Gunn, London, 4th December, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Mch. 31, U.S.S. UNADILLA, 300, 5 guns, Hatfield, Swatow, 30th March.
Mch. 31, MARIA MORTON, French bk., 401, Morillo, Manila, 20th March, Timber.—REYNVAAN, BROTHERS & Co.
Mch. 31, NEPTUNO, Span. bg., [illegible], Renteria, Manila, 23rd March, General.—ORDER.
Apr. 1, JAVA, 309, Andrews, Saigon, 10th March, Rice.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Departures.

Mch. 31, HOOGHLY, str., for Suez, &c.
Mch. 31, OCEAN, for Sydney.
Mch. 31, ARIEL, for Saigon.
Apr. 1, FORMOSA, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 31ST
Onward, for Melbourne.
Golden Spur, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Falcon,* from London,—
Mr. G. Goodall.
Per *Formosa,* str., from East Coast,—
For Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Mr. R. Bain, Capt. Johnson. For Amoy.—Mr. Walter Chinese, deck: 12 for Foochow, 16 for Amoy, and 10 for Swatow.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Neptuno,* from Manila on the 23rd March, reports having had strong E.N.E. gales on the voyage across. Entered the harbour with a French bark from the Philipines.

The French bark *Maria Morton,* from Manila on the 20th March, reports having had strong E.N.E. gales from Cape Boulanao to arrival, coming from that point in company with the Spanish brig *Neptuno.* The *Maria Morton* carries 16,000 feet of Timber.

The U.S.S. steamer *Unadilla,* from Swatow 30th March, reports having had strong N.E. monsoon on leaving Swatow, and nearing this port thick weather. Passed the steamer *Yesso,* 5 miles to the Northward of Good Hope. The U.S. steamer *Aroostook* was in Swatow, when the *Unadilla* left that port. Sighted a vessel near Chei-lang Point, supposed to be a British gun-boat.

The British ship *Falcon,* from London 4th December, reports having had moderate weather down the English Channel, leaving the Isle of Wight on the 10th December. Had fresh N.E. trades, crossing the line on the 31st December, in lon. 23 W. Had moderate S.E. trades to the Cape of Good Hope, the meridian of which was passed on January 22nd, in lat. 38 South. From there to Java Head had good fair weather sighting that point on 28th February, passed through Gaspar Strait and had eleven days calms and strong South'ly currents to the Macclesfield Bank, thence to arrival strong N.E. gales. Spoke on the 4th March in the Java Sea, the British barque *W. H. Oliver,* London to Shanghai, 115 days out. The *Falcon* is 112 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

BOWRA & Co.
Household Furniture, &c.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain nor Agents will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the crew of the barque *Navarino.*
PETER WITTROG, Captain.
tf 573 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1868.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to say to his Patients, that he will be required in a week or more to visit Shanghai on business, to be absent 3 or 4 weeks.
H. H. WINN.
144 561 Hongkong, 20th March, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
468 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Hollywood Road,* next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.
tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED
STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."
THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Peddar's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong, or to the Captain on board.
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
2566 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME."
110 *H. P.* NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.
THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street,* Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
2606 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN,"
130 H.P. NOMINAL,
WILL commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the Spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from sea, at usual rates.
For further information apply to Messrs. E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 280 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BI-CARB. SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery or left at Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
3m 333 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

Banks.

THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th August, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.
Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Bankers in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
... St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.
Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.
Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.
The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.
Exchange.
The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.
Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.
All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."
Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.*
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.
Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' ......6% per annum.
" at 6 " ......5% per annum.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Exchange.
The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours—10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby intimated to underwriters, owners and masters of sailing vessels bound to or from any of the Ports in China or Japan, that from the 15th of February next the Dutch Paddle Steamer *Kebon-Dalem* will be stationed at the South entrance of Banka Straits, close to Lucipara Island, to tow and pilot vessels through the narrows of the Lucipara passage, at a fixed Tariff of—
£25 for ships drawing under 15 feet water.
£40 " above 15 "
It needs hardly to be mentioned that by the facility thus provided, vessels coming from or going to China, will be enabled to avoid the dangers of Gaspar Straits, where so many casualties have occurred in late years.
Masters of Ships desiring to avail of this steamer, are requested to show their ensign on the maintop.
P. LANDBERG & ZOON, *Agents.*
E. OORT, *Master.*
Batavia, January, 1868. [2m 545

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Joost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | James P. Duncanson, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq.
Managers,—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London & County Bank.
HONGKONG.
Interest allowed
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
...
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share on which $25 have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, *Queen's Road,* where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 313 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fee on the transfer of Shares in the Corporation will henceforth be *One Dollar* for each Certificate issued, instead of *Twenty-five Cents* upon each individual Share as formerly.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April Next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.
tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.
ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary and Auditor.
tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.
The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.
DODD & Co.,
Agents.
tf 281 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 *Wyndham Street.*
tf 336 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts collected with punctuality and dispatch,
And,
Destraint Warrants for Rent issued and executed.
Security, if required,
H. J. RODRIGUES,
33, *Bridges Street.*
1m 515 Hongkong, 14th March, 1868.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the UNION DOCK CO. OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED, is this day REMOVED to the Corner Room, ground floor of the "HONGKONG HOTEL," facing the Clock Tower.
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
7d 592 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 15, *Praya Central,* opposite Messrs. D. LAPRAIK & CO.'S STEAMER WHARF.
tf 663 CARLOWITZ & Co.

THE Office of the Undersigned is REMOVED to *Gage Street,* corner of *Lyndhurst Terrace.*
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 5 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West,* next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
tf 2494 Hongkong, 28th October, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for LLOYDS' at this port.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 442 Saigon, 25th February, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the ... Underwriters' Association.
1m 477 Hongkong, 7th ...

Auctions.

BOWRA & Co.
WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
THIS DAY,
the 1st April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cut GLASSWARE, DECANTERS, JUGS, Cheval GLASSES, Pier GLASSES, Toilet GLASSES, MIRRORS in Gilt Frames, Magic LANTERNS, Dinner SETS, Tea and Breakfast SETS, CUPS and SAUCERS (White and Gold), JEWELLERY, PISTOLS, MUSKETS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
618 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.
WILL sell by Public Auction, at the Mercantile Marine Office, Sailors' Home,
TO-MORROW,
the 2nd April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
A variety of ...
Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the Estates of Deceased Seamen.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
626 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th April, 1868, at Noon,
At No. 4, *West Terrace, Caine Road,*—
Very Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing Room SUITE in Crimson Rep, Damask CURTAINS, Square PIANO, by Steinway, CARPETS, RUGS, White and Gold Dinner SERVICE; Bed Room FURNITURE, including a Mahogany English-made WARDROBE, 7 feet high by 8 feet wide, with Plate Glass Doors, Brass BEDSTEAD, 6 feet by 7 feet, with Spring and Hair MATTRESSES, Marble-Top TABLES, MIRRORS, &c., &c., &c., &c.
And,
An American 4-wheel WAGGONETTE, and Trotting Horse.
Catalogues will be issued.
493 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT NEWCHWANG, CHINA.

LOTS No. 2 and No. 3, on the British Concession, lately occupied by Messrs. MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., consisting of a large solid brick built tile-roofed Dwelling House, Outhouses, and Compradore Rooms, and three large Godowns, one of which is tile-roofed. The two lots of GROUND, measuring about 300 feet in depth, and about 550 feet in length, are in one compound, with a river frontage.
Also, 2/3 interest in the remaining unsold lots of the British concession.
The lot of Ground lately occupied by Messrs. SCHÖTTLER & Co., at present rented by the Harbour Master, consisting of Dwelling House, Outhouses, Compradore Rooms, Billiard Room, Stabling, and a small brick built Gadown, the compound measuring about 8 mow. Present rental, Taels 320 per year.
Also, adjoining the above, a lot of Ground measuring about 4 mow, with a small Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. HARVEY. Present rental, Taels 60—on a 10 years' lease, of which 8 years are unexpired.
Also, some 25 mow of unoccupied land, adjoining the two last named properties.
The whole of these properties will be sold at public auction (unless previously disposed of), at Newchwang, on the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock P.M.
For further particulars apply to JAMES E. BUSH, Esq., at Newchwang, or to the undersigned.
OSCAR BOOTH,
Creditors' Assignee.
Estate MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., Newchwang.
4m 377 Shanghai, 15th February, 1868.

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a European of six years experience in China, and who has also been accustomed to Newspaper Reporting. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.
601 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, No. 1
WM. GARDNER.
Late proprietor of the "Hamburg Tavern," *Queen's Road West, Hongkong,*
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, both of Hongkong and Macao, that he will open by the 1st of April next, the
MACAO HOTEL.
No. 1, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
A Bath-house has been erected for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen.
By strict attention to Business, and the Comfort of Visitors, he trusts to merit a Share of their Patronage.
N.B.—Accommodation for Private Families can be had on the most reasonable terms.
WM. GARDNER,
Proprietor.
3m 584 Macao, 24th March, 1868.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.
The price of the *Overland Mail,* is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra,* $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail,* and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.
tf 2810 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS. Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*
tf 539 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS,
Osaca and Hiogo, Japan.
tf 90 14th January, 1868.

MR. JOHN CLARK,
ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer. (Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects) Offices, 3 *Alexandra Terrace,* Hongkong.
3m 572 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.
THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90, *Queen's Road Central,* lately known as the "ALBION HOTEL," as a Café, and for the sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descriptions, manufactured by a thoroughly competent European artiste.
In connection with the above is also a BAKERY, under the charge of an experienced European, from which the best English and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions, will be supplied at moderate rates.
Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies, Syrups, &c., &c., of the Best quality supplied on the shortest notice.
A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Saloon, and Piano, for the recreation of Visitors.
The undersigned hope by supplying none but first-class articles, and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public Patronage.
F. FRANCIS & Co.
1m 481 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

CORINTHIAN YACHT RACE.

A SAILING MATCH for YACHTS of all descriptions, owned by Members of the Club, will take place (weather permitting) TO-MORROW, the 2nd April. Prize, a Cup value $50, Entrance fees, $5 each boat, added.
Full particulars of the course, &c., can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
A. McLEOD,
Hon. Sec. V. R. C.
6d 601 Hongkong, 28th March, 1868.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WHITMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON on the First of April, 1868.
By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
tf 596 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial,* as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.
For particulars apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
tf 40 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW ST. ANDREWS.

THE present EPISCOPAL CHURCH at ST. ANDREW'S is now quite incapable of meeting the rapidly increasing demand for *Seats,* and, under the circumstances, it is proposed to quit the present structure, and to erect a new one upon a more commodious site.
For many centuries St. Andrews was the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, is still the seat of her oldest University, and a chief centre of her educational institutions, besides being one of the most frequented Watering Places in the Kingdom. Upon these and other accounts, it was felt that the *Church* to be erected should not only be spacious, but an ornament to the ancient city,—so full of ecclesiastical and historical recollections. The *alumni* of the University in particular in all quarters of the world, and others who have derived either relaxation or instruction from residence in St. Andrews, are earnestly requested to contribute to the good work, towards which the sum of £1,800 has already been received from Members of the Church in this country, and other sources. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 31st of July, 1867, and the structure has already made considerable progress, but funds are still much wanted, and the Incumbent and Vestry appeal with confidence to their countrymen in distant lands, who have a prospect of returning to their own with riches and honour, to assist in the erection of this building, to be dedicated to God's holy worship.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by,—
BIRLEY & Co.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1867.
Building Committee. { ROBERT SKINNER, *Incumbent.* GEORGE MONCRIEFF, *Lieut.-Genl.* D. L. BURN. [602

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.

KEELUNG HARBOUR (FORMOSA).

BY order of H. E. the Superintendent of Customs, notice is hereby given to shipmasters, that two BEACONS have been erected at the port of Keelung, to facilitate making the entrance of that harbour.
1.—The Beacon on Image Point is a wooden Tower-shaped structure, forty feet high, and painted *White.*
2.—The other Beacon is erected on the extreme west end of Bush or Tony Fences Island, and consists of a round cage, mounted on a single spar, forty feet high and painted *Black.*
These Beacons may be seen in the hazy weather peculiar to northern Formosa, will about two miles off.
H. KOPSCH,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Customs,
Tamsui, 11th March, 1868. [3w 588

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company. (ex officio)
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon,*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon,*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Beds in a Room) } " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " $0.75
These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.
(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class .... $60.
2nd " .... $40.
3rd " .... $20.)
By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE taught in Six months, and able to Speak it fluently. Moderate Terms. Address M. C., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 387 Hongkong, 25th February, 1868.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

A FRENCH Gentleman, lately arrived in this Colony, is ready to give lessons in the above languages.
For particulars, apply to
R. M. C. *Club Lusitano.*
tf 511 Hongkong, 13th March, 1868.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.
H. COHEN.
tf 691 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

A NOTICE has appeared in the *China Mail* at the instance of WO-CHEONG, Canton, to the effect that A-HOY had been making hats after their pattern, and "falsifying their shop name." We beg to give an unqualified denial to this; as having been trading as merchant tailors and hatters in this Colony for many years, our firm is well-known, and no charge of fraud has ever been made. The accusation is as groundless as it is incredible. As our silence may be construed into a tacit confirmation of their false statement, we feel bound to give it a public denial.
A-HOY, of Hongkong.
614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

THE *DAILY PRESS* ISSUE OF THE STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.

MR. JOHN S. MORPHEW, of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane,* has been appointed agent for Shanghai and the Northern ports for the above paper, to whom all persons will please apply.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, 1868.

Intimations.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND PERFORMANCE THIS AFTERNOON,
FOR THE
CONVENIENCE OF LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
Children and Servants half price.
620 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

THEATRO DO CLUB LUZITANO OF HONGKONG.

THE Committee of the Portuguese Amateurs beg to inform the Public that the repetition of the Drama,
"A POBRE DAS RUINAS,"
will take place at the above Theatre, on the Evening of THURSDAY Next, the 2nd proximo, at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely.
The argument in English will be handed with the tickets.
The proceeds of the sale of tickets are intended for the benefit of the Sisters of Charity's College, at Macao.
Non-subscribers may obtain Tickets from Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Messrs. CHARLES GAUPP & CO., CLUB LUZITANO, and at the door of the Theatre on the night of the performance.
PRICES.
Boxes to hold Six persons $10
Each Seat 1
A. L. S. DEL AGUILA,
Hon. Secretary.
599 Hongkong, 28th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 6th April, for painting H. M. Ships *Melville* and *Princess Charlotte.*
Particulars can be obtained at this office.
A. H. PRICE,
Naval Storekeeper.
6d 624 Naval Yard, 1st April, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING, of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the offices of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to take into consideration certain proposed changes in the constitution of the Company.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers Hongkong Fire In. Co.
8d 625 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

WANTED.

BY a respectable European Female, a situation as attendant on a Lady, or care of Children, proceeding to Europe or America. Address K. B., *Daily Press* Office.
3w 622 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY Next, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., to consider the effect of the present system of Licensed Gambling on the trade of this Colony.
By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
4d 621 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate) marked "Tenders for Bills" will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, for Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days' sight, in exchange for Current Dollars of Hongkong at 7.1.7., or number one clean Mexican Dollars counted.
Bills on London will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under Rupees 10,000.
The accepted Tenders will at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commissariat Account, at the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, where a receipt will be given, on production of which at this office the Bills will be issued.
In order to save time, it is requested that the sets of Bills required may be detailed in the Margin of the Tender, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in Duplicate.
REDMOND UNIACKE,
Deputy Commissary General.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1868. 4d 610

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 3 Shares, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, standing in the name of SMITH, KENNEDY & COMPANY, have been placed in the hands of the Company for sale.
Information as to premiums contributed may be obtained on application at this Office, and Sealed Tenders for the purchase of one or more, marked "Tender for Share No.—," will be received until FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1868.
By order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
18d 611 Shanghai, 24th March, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JOHN DENT, FRANCIS CHOMLEY, HENRY WILLIAM DENT, ALEXANDER TURING, and HANS PETER HANSSEN trading together in copartnership as Merchants, at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and in the Empire of China, under the style or firm of DENT AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.—An adjourned First Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Bankrupts will be held at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, before WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, *on Saturday next, the fourth day of April,* in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred sixty-eight, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.
At this Meeting the Registrar will receive the Proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an assignee or assignees of the Bankrupts' Estate and Effects.
F. S. HUFFUM, Esquire, Acting Deputy Registrar, is the official assignee, and Mr. WILLIAM CASKELL is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
5d 612 Hongkong, 30th March, A.D., 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re ABDOOLLA FURAGE EZEKIEL, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—The Public Sitting for the above mentioned Bankrupt to pass his last examination and make application for his discharge, adjourned from the *22nd March,* 1867, will be held before the Honourable JOHN SMALE, Esquire, Chief-Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, THIS DAY, *the 1st day of April,* A.D. 1868, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
At this Meeting Proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.
The Acting Deputy-Registrar of the said Court is the Official Assignee.
2d 613 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the portion of *Robinson Road* which lies between *Castle Road* and *Bonham Road* is CLOSED to the Public from this date, during certain alterations and repairs. By order,
W. WILSON,
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1867. [tf 292

Intimations.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 1st APRIL.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

IN addition to the varied and select Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic performance,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG,
GRAND
THRILLING AND DARING ACT
OF
ZAMPILLARROSTATION,
BY THE
WONDERFUL HUBERT MEERS.
The exquisite and finished skill of this artiste, annihilates the difficulties which have confined the splendid act of Zampillaerostation to less than three performers in the world.
This ... is ... to be the chief d'œuvre of the act Acrobatic. It has created a greater amount of excitement in the cities of London, Paris, and New York, than any other act in the Profession.
Thousands have gazed amid breathless silence at the almost seeming impossible flight through mid-air of this aerobatic wonder, who actually flies the distance of upwards of 140 feet from Pedestal to Pedestal, and, what is still more wonderful, turning two somersaults on the voyage.

GRAND PERFORMANCE THIS AFTERNOON,
FOR THE
CONVENIENCE OF LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
Children and Servants half price.

Tickets for sale at the Circus Pavilion from 12 Noon to 6 P.M., and at the Box Office previous to Performance.
Dress Circle .... $ 2.00
Second Class .... $ 1.00
Private Boxes, 4 Chairs $10.00
627 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE CHARMIOSCOPE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 4th, will be presented the Grand Optical and Magical Entertainment, procured at great expense from PROF. PEPPER, of London, consisting of
THE PHANTOM PANTOMIME!
OR, A TRIP TO THE MOON.
In which will appear Male and Female Peasants, Demons, Goblins, Sprites, Insects, &c., &c.
THE FLOATING HEAD!
An illusion that has puzzled the Savans of Both Hemispheres.
THE HINDOO BASKET TRICK!!!
A Magical Disappearance.
OR, THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.
Also, the
GREAT AMERICAN REBELLION,
Illustrated by a series of Mechanical and Dissolving Views, representing BATTLES, SIEGES, BOMBARDMENTS, MARCHES, and a series of Portraits of Celebrated Generals, the Dying Moments of President LINCOLN, and his Funeral Obsequies.
Together with Mining Views in
CALIFORNIA,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OREGON, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
and the
WORLD AT A GLANCE.
Consisting of views in
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.
Also a Gallery of
CLASSIC STATUARY AND PICTURES.
To which will be added a Laughable
COMICAL GALLERY
OF
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS,
CHROMOTONES
FOUNTAINS, &c., &c.
For Particulars see Programmes.
An Appropriate Descriptive Lecture Every Evening.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box to hold Six Persons $12
Stalls 2
Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s, the HONGKONG HOTEL SALOON, and at the Theatre.
Doors open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
609 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP *FALCON,* FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharging of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
7d 623 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

EVEREST, FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of this ship, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by
GILMAN & Co.
7d 608 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

JOHN NORMAN, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2w 593 Hongkong, 21st March, 1868.

ENDEAVOUR, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the *Undersigned for Countersignature,* and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 506 Hongkong, 12th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned packages are lying unclaimed in the P. & O. Godown, and will be delivered on presentation of the Bills of Lading duly endorsed.
J. H. Smith, 1 Case Books, from England.
Mr. Palmer, 1 Case Musical Instruments, from England.
M-I in diamond, 1 Case Uniforms, from England.
AS in square, 1 Case Cheese, from England.
FC in triangle, J 1 Case Hosiery, from England.
Messrs. Loney & Co., 1 Case Books, from England.
W. MacMahon, Esq., 1 Parcel Stuffed Birds, from Singapore.
TOC in square, 1 Parcel Samples, from Singapore.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1868. [tf 436

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
.... 1 Basket Feathers.
Ex "Donnai" 7th January, 1868.
RT
B 531 .... 1 Case Paper.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 181 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,—$750,000. IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ a 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ a 15 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	26.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and *E.* are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

ff. 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of vessels of all classes.

Their DOCKS in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORKSHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Works carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Peddar's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong.

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

350 Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

DANE'S ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY GOW & Co.

ONE DOCK, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges on Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN RIACH & Co., *Hongkong*; or to

ALEXR. MORRISON, *Manager, Whampoa*.

tf Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows:—The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR,—European Foreman per day			$5.00
Canton	"	"	.25
Canton Carpenter	"	"	.75
Foochow	"	"	.45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TILLINGAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Woosung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Matsen (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager*,

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied otherwise than by the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Scotia*, at 2 P.M. on Saturday next, the 4th April.

MR. W. H. BELL will in future collect all subscriptions to the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report*, all BUSINESS relating thereto having been transferred to him.

A. P. SINNETT.

Daily Press Office, 13th March, 1868.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1ST, 1868.

AN anti-climax indeed, but one we may well be willing to tolerate, is likely, according to the last news from Japan, to be the end of the last outrage in Japan. It is hinted that the native Government may have to do penance for the ferocity of the men who murdered the French sailors at Saké, by paying a pecuniary indemnity! "Love rules the camp, the court, the grove," says the romantic poet, and the satirist adds, "Or if love don't, *cash* does, and cash alone."

"How beauteous are rouleaus, how charming chests
"Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins—"

What wrong cannot be made right by an appropriate payment? Do not the laws of our great and glorious country put a price on every civil grievance, from a breach of contract to a breach of promise; on almost every personal injury, from black eyes to domestic misery?

"This yell w slave
Will knit and break religions, bless the accurs'd,
Make the hoar leprosy adored,—place thieves
And give them title, knee, and approbation,
With senators on the bench."

Timon makes a variety of other observations, many of which might be appropriate, but some of which illustrate the freedom of speech in which Divine Williams indulged, too remarkably for repetition here. A pecuniary indemnity—so many "boos" for every sob which broke from those manly breasts round the graves of the murdered sailors! There is something ludicrous in the notion, but we are not prepared to denounce it seriously, after all. It is very possible that if the outrage at Saké should be regularly compromised by a payment from the Japanese, many persons will scoff freely at the heartless and mercenary behaviour of the French Government or its representatives; but it is very difficult,—and this difficulty explains many of those legal arrangements concerning damages which open the door to so much sarcasm,—to say what can be done in cases like this, except to demand a pecuniary indemnity. It would certainly be much more painful to see the French authorities in Japan bring dishonour upon the European name, by committing some brutal outrage by way of retaliation. Anything would be better, because nothing could possibly be worse, than the fulfilment of the threat said to have been made in the excitement of the moment, when the outrage was first committed, about hanging a number of Japanese to the yard-arms of the French ships. If damages do not act successfully as an ointment to the wounded feelings in all cases, it is simply because there is no such thing as undoing wrongs of some kinds after they are once committed. The seamen of the *Dupleix*, who have lost comrades they may have cared for, cannot have them back again now, and it is to be hoped they would not be permanently happier for knowing that besides the Frenchmen who were murdered at Saké, a number of innocent Japanese had been slain in cold blood afterwards.

The most substantial objection to the practice of demanding indemnities in China and Japan, whenever European governments have a difficulty with the government of these countries, is that it encourages a belief in the sordid and mercenary nature of Europeans, which the Chinese and Japanese are said to hold to a large extent, and which, though very far from being well founded, has a good deal of superficial evidence in its support. We have been assured by some people, who have had better opportunities than those which fall to the lot of most people here, for comprehending the feelings of high class Chinese, that the ruling dignitaries believe Europeans to care for nothing in the world but dollars. It is perceived that we are strong, but it is supposed that whenever that strength is put forward, it is simply in order that we may be,—so to speak,—paid to go away, like Italian organ-grinders. Opium was destroyed at Canton; it had to be paid for. War was made to enforce payment; that had to be paid for too. War was made in Japan; that had to be paid for. The British Government, (as the Chinese would look at the matter,) sent out ships of war—SHERARD OSBORNE'S fleet—on sale or return, but hampered with impossible conditions, and the mistakes made, had to be paid for by the Chinese government. For the privilege of employing Europeans in their custom houses, the Chinese had to pay very handsomely, and now, in order to send a representative to Europe and America they have to pay tremendous sums again. When they find out how much use their new ambassador will be to them, they may have their unfortunate belief in the motives that inspire every act of Europeans considerably strengthened. Now, in Japan we insist on the opening of the new ports, the Japanese authorities foresee trouble, the trouble comes and the Europeans concerned declare that the Japanese must pay once more. On the other hand, it is impossible to leave the relations and dependants of men who may be murdered in this unprovoked manner by the Japanese, without some pecuniary compensation, imperfect as that may be, looked at in the light of a consolation. It would, furthermore, be absurd to require that France or England should pay such compensation from their own exchequers whenever an outrage might be committed in Japan. Perhaps, the best result to aim at would be one by which the families of the murdered men would be abundantly compensated at the expense of the Japanese government (which could easily assess the payment on the Daimio in whose territory the outrage was committed), while it should be made plain that the French Government did not demand anything itself in the nature of damages. Its object would simply be the punishment of the murderers,—not an indiscriminate slaughter of the Japanese in a colossal vendetta, but the solemn execution of the actual persons guilty of the murder. The foreign representatives were following a right principle when they insisted in the first instance, in the case of the attack at Kobé, on the apprehension of the officer responsible for the firing. The mistake they made was in carrying out the idea too far, and in throwing away a fine opportunity for a good dramatic effect on the Japanese mind, which might have tended to prevent the repetition of outrages in future. The affair at Saké is of a very much deeper dye, and we do not assert for a moment that if the criminals in that case can be discovered, or let us rather say when they are discovered, should be pardoned. But if they are executed, and the friends of the murdered men liberally compensated, the French authorities would be doing very wrong in exacting any smart-money.

IF all, or nearly all the people who make trips about China, would put together accounts thereof as good, or nearly as good, as that which we extract to-day from one of the papers in the North, a very much more complete idea of the Chinese empire than that which any of us have at present, would very soon be obtained. There are a very large number of people who have travelled about this country, many particular persons who probably know particular districts intimately well, in spite of the fact that they are quite unknown to the generality of foreign residents. Such persons, however, very likely know nothing beyond the district of their own choice. Their travels have not put them in the position of being really well informed about the topography of the country, and has not contributed in the slightest degree to the general stock of knowledge. It is not necessary that people should have the art of writing well or brilliantly in order to produce little narratives of travel which might be useful. A distinct result is obtained by reading any honest and straightforward account of a trip through an unknown, or little known country, even if it merely consist of a plain description of the places passed through, and the scenery on the route. It helps to make so much of the map less blank and unmeaning than it was before.

Police Intelligence, March 31st.

BEFORE E. W. GOODLAKE, ESQ.

FRACAS AMONG FRIENDS.

Mrs. Marian Gard v. Mrs. J. Rosa du Luz.

This was another of those amusing cases, wherein the persons concerned bring themselves in to public notice in a most unfavourable light. It seems strange that, considering the very small amount of satisfaction to be gained by figuring in a police court, people in a certain position should invariably resort to the magistrate to settle their quarrels. Here we have Mrs. Marian Gard, lately residing as a boarder at No. 12, Aberdeen street, summoning her landlady, Mrs. Johanna Rosa du Luz, for assaulting and beating her, and tearing her dress.

When the whole of the parties arrived in court, there was really a formidable body, on one side of the bench being the defendant and three European female witnesses, on the other side the complainant and her female witness.

Mr. Gard, a very lady-like looking person, said she was a boarder at No. 12, Aberdeen street, of which Mrs. Rosa du Luz is the respected landlady. She had been in the establishment at No. 12 for some three months and a half. On Monday, the 23rd ulto., the first signs were shown, that the peace and good will of the house was likely to be broken. On that fatal day, about half-past nine in the morning, a message was brought to complainant from the defendant to the effect, that if she did not immediately return to her home at No. 12, a police officer would be sent to accelerate her movements. What was the reason for such a message the complainant was quite at a loss to understand, she thought that it might possibly be, because she had been absent for three days (she did not say where,) and that the defendant was anxious for her return. However, complainant returned to her apartments, but to her great astonishment, she discovered them to be locked. She then went down into the defendant's room intending to speak to her, but the defendant called her "orful" bad names (bad words given in full to the bench, they were "orful,") and grasping her by the arm scratched her, and tore her dress; and what is a great deal worse, took her clothes away, and turned her into the street without those very necessary articles. The damage done to the dress (an old black silk) was valued at $5, which was accounted for by complainant stating that the dress "costed 31s in Hingland." (Dress exhibited to the court.) Complainant said she could not assign any reason for the assault, she certainly had received scratches on the arm, but although a week had obliterated them from her fair skin, yet the wound was still fresh in her mind. On the complainant being questioned as to the length of her residence in the colony, she said that she had resided here for about twelve months, formerly she was servant to Madame Bertrand, but she had left that lady about eight months, or sometime since she had been in the colony. Since the time she had been with Madame Bertrand she had not been in any employment.

Mrs. Johanna Rosa du Luz, who was attired in Portuguese dress, said, what the complainant had said was not true; she denied having assaulted her. She could not have done so had she wished, for she had been in bed ill for some weeks. Dr. O'Brian was her medical man, and he called every day. She recollected that Dr. O'Brian did not call on the 23rd ult., as he was angry at her having called in a Chinese Physician. The real facts of the case were that Mrs. Gard was not what could be termed a profitable lodger, in that she had lived for some three months in her house, but up to the present moment had not "come down" with a single *cash*, so thinking that she should not get her money, she locked the door of complainant's room, with the intention of keeping the clothes until the rent was paid.

Mrs. Gard, here mildly observed that she was prepared to "stump up" at a moment's notice.

Mrs. Rosa du Luz continued to say that when the complainant came back and found her room locked, she went away again, she had witnesses who could prove this fact.

Mr. Goodlake said he had little doubt but what the defendant had torn the dress of Mrs Gard, although it might be accidental, but still, if the defendant had only laid her hand on the complainant's arm, that was an assault. He thought that if the defendant paid the complainant $5 amends, that would be enough to meet the ends of justice.

Mrs. Rosa du Luz here "let out" at the complainant in a most violent manner, but unfortunately in Portuguese, so that the substance of the speech cannot be reported.

Mrs. Gard said she should like to have a police constable to go down with her to the house, No. 12, Aberdeen-street, to get her clothes away, which favour was acceded to by His Worship. Mrs. Rosa du Luz was advised to take proceedings against the complainant for rent due.

A RUNAWAY COOK.

This was a case of a cook running away from the service of the Jemidar of police, without giving his master notice of his intention.

The Jemidar, Beek Khan, said that the prisoner was his cook, and had left his service on the 2nd of March without giving any notice whatever. Mr. Goodlake said that he was given to understand that the present was not the first occasion on which the prisoner had ran away from his employ, he would send him to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour. So that the prisoner will have a chance of exercising his art in the gaol without any fear of his running away.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

ENTICING COOLIES ON BOARD THE "MARIE THERESE."

This case was again brought up to-day. Lai-a-sow, the interpreter of the vessel, is the man charged with detaining the two men. It may be remembered that some time since two farm labourers were walking in the Queen's-road, when they were accosted by a man named Ah-loong, who was employed to obtain coolies for the vessel; this man asked them some questions as to whether they would like to work on board ship, &c., the two men replied that they would not mind doing so, whereupon they each received a paper, which they were told by Ah-loong to give to the mate when they went on board. They went to the ship on the 9th March, and, although they made several attempts to get on shore, they were detained until the 16th March, when the inspector came with the mother of one of men detained, and released them. The evidence on the present occasion was that of Doctor Huyvenaar, who was engaged by Mr. Baak to examine the coolies when they went on board the vessel. He said that he was in the habit of going on board in the morning about ten or eleven o'clock, to see the European crew, at the same time if there were any coolies come on board during the previous day, he would examine them also, he always examined them before the mate of the ship; he did not sign any examination certificate, but the mate always wrote the word "visité," after they had been examined, on the paper which the coolies brought on board with them when they first came. The interpreter was not always present, if he required him he would send for him, he did not think he could have seen the two men who had been illegally detained, the tickets which they had brought on board had not marked on them the word "visité;" he should say that they had never been examined by him.

Capt. Bonnefon said his vessel, the *Marie Therese*, was under charter to take Chinese Emigrants to Surinam; he had nothing to do with the coolies himself, nor was he in the habit of preventing them from going on shore; they had Police-officers on board to preserve order; the defendant never spoke to him; he knew nothing of him whatever. If the two men who were detained had not received any money, and they had applied to him to go ashore, he should have acceded to their request, but if they had received any money he should have detained them, and applied to Mr. Baak.

Tong-a-mu, a vegetable shopkeeper, said the two men who were detained on board ship were in the habit of bringing vegetables from their farm every day to sell at his shop; they sold vegetables under the name of Sung-you-hee; the last occasion upon which they sold any thing to him was on the 9th March, but he had not bought any more until the 16th, when a man from the farm came and sold some vegetables, desiring the sale to be entered in his book as coming from Sung-you-hee. This just corresponds with the time the men say they were detained.

Inspector Shead said he had not been able up to the present time to find Ah-loong.

Mr May said he must commit the prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court, but he would accept bail for the prisoner's appearance in $1,000, which was obtained, and the prisoner released.

The Parsees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I noticed a police case about "A Parsee in Trouble" the other day, and afterwards a letter from "A Parsee," denying that the gentleman in trouble was a Parsee at all. If I, being, say a native of Middlesex, should see a report headed "A Middlesexian in Trouble," that would not much disturb my serenity, assuming that I was not the Middlesexian in question; but perhaps I am wrong and not patriotic. Anyhow, I am far from blaming "A Parsee" for coming forward to vindicate his community from the stain of possessing a member who could get into trouble in the way described. All I want to point out is this,—that mistakes of this sort arise from the perseverance of Parsees in wearing a particular costume, above all the hat, which is so like the hat worn by other people in India, that ordinary observers cannot tell one from the other. I presume the gentleman in trouble had a hat of this sort, and that your reporter supposed, as nine people out of ten would probably have supposed also, that the wearer was a Parsee. I hope,—if you insert these few lines,—that I shall not offend any Parsees, because I write from an anxiety to see a number of them, fellow-subjects, if not exactly fellow-countrymen, dressed like the rest of us, and free from insignia, which have a great deal to do with the maintenance of disagreeable and invidious barriers, many of which might be broken down with advantage.

Yours truly,

THE CHIMNEY POT OF THE PERIOD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

BEFORE JUDGE H. J. BALL.

At the opening of the court, His Honor said to Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Sharp, who were present, that since the change of the mail day, he had thought that perhaps it would be best that a change be made in the day for holding the court. It was a matter of entire indifference to him, but he thought he should in a measure consider the convenience of the public, and therefore that some other day than Tuesday be chosen. Thursday was named as being the most convenient day, Wednesday and Friday both being regular days for the Chief Justice in court or Chambers, and His Honor accordingly said that if the proposal, which he thought a good one, met with the concurrence of the other solicitors, he would have the court so held in future, beginning next Thursday fortnight.

Chin-a-sin, v. A. Tetens.—An action to recover $159. Mr. Sharp appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Caldwell for the plaintiff. The defendant being ill the case was postponed.

Yip-a-fook v. R. Devine.—An action to recover $45, for some carpenter's work claimed to have been done. The case came up for hearing last week, and was then referred to Mr. Barrington as arbitrator, who now reported in favour of a judgment for plaintiff for $45, costs of court to be paid by defendant, and costs of arbitration, $3.00, to be divided between each party.

P. Fernandez v. Ramsay.—An action to recover $16, two months' wages as servant to defendant, who is second assistant engineer on board the steamer *Ganges*. This case has been postponed a number of times on account of the absence of defendant. His Honour said that the steamer had just left port, and defendant had had abundant opportunity to have made some arrangement about the case. Plaintiff was put in the box and proved the debt, and judgment was given accordingly for the amount claimed.

Sham-wa v. Yip-tak-chee.—An action to recover $67.17, being a balance of a contract to complete certain repairs on some buildings at Kowloon belonging to defendant, and amounting to $108.35, the sum of $41.19 having been paid. Defendant denied that he was indebted to this man, but admitted that he owed for the completion of his building the sum of $67.17 to a man with whom he had contracted to do the work, but who had since run away. His Honor said that under these circumstances, the *onus* of proving that defendant was the man who was indebted lay upon plaintiff. Plaintiff denied knowing this man alleged to have run away, and produced three witnesses, who had been employed by him to do the work, but they did not prove anything beyond the mere fact of the work having been done, which defendant did not deny.

His Honour said the only way in which he could settle this case was by a rule he adopted, whenever the evidence was so unsatisfactory, and that was to see that the party upon whom the *onus* lay had proved their case. The *onus* in this instance was upon the plaintiff, and he had not proved his case, he must accordingly be non-suited. His own impression was that the story of defendant was in the main right, and that the original indebtedness had been incurred with another man, who had absconded.

Wm. Lee v. Low-a-po.—This was an action to recover the sum of $10, claimed to be the value of a gold chain, which plaintiff had given the defendant to dispose of for him. Defendant claimed that the chain had been given him by plaintiff in part liquidation of a bill for work done, which he, defendant, had against plaintiff. Defendant however failed to satisfy the court that his story was correct, and judgment was accordingly given for plaintiff for $8.00, $2.00 being admitted to have been already paid on account. The plaintiff in this case was one of the most peculiar of nondescripts. In appearance, and from his dress he would have been judged to be a respectable Portuguese of perhaps 60 or 65 years of age, but when asked by the court what language he spoke, he replied that he spoke half and half, Chinese and English, which was very near the truth, but it eventually turned out that he was a pure blood Hakka. He was dressed in rather fashionably cut European clothes, and wore a black "bell-teezer."

Dookea Ram, v. Malik Agam.—An action to recover $150 on a promissory note. The signature to the note was proved by two witnesses, although stoutly denied by defendant. By the terms of the note it was to be paid by instalments of $5.00 per month, and since it was dated in June last, judgement could only be given for the amount now due, viz., ten months' instalments at $5.00 per month.

A few other unimportant cases completed the list for the day.

An Inland Journey from Shanghai to Foochow.

(From the "Shanghai Recorder.")

Presuming that the journey from here to Hangchow is tolerably familiar to the majority of your readers, I propose to give a rough sketch of our progress from that city through the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangse and Fokien to Foochowfoo. I may here state that our party consisted of three, besides a native interpreter.

On the evening of Monday, the 20th January, we left Hangchow in a Chinese passenger boat, intending to proceed up the river Tsientang as far as Lanchi. Our condition proved not altogether enviable, as there were no less than five native passengers in close proximity with ourselves—one, an opium-smoker—and who, as they seemed never to stir from their beds in the whole course of the four and twenty hours, did not contribute much towards the purification of the atmosphere, to say nothing of the general dirt and discomfort by which we were surrounded. The scenery, however, amply compensated us for any domestic inconveniences to which we were subjected. The stream winds through richly wooded heights that enclose it on all sides, and for a long distance exclude all view of the adjacent country. On the following Wednesday, we approached a pass which seemed celebrated in that part, and which certainly was most striking. For sixty miles rugged mountains whose peaks were lost in the clouds rose precipitously from the edge of the water, while the river is so tortuous as to appear completely land locked. It is also very shallow, and the rapids are numerous. The labour of pushing the heavy boat up the steep incline seemed very great, as the strength of the current impeded it with considerable force. Luckily, however, we had a strong wind in our favour, and what with sailing, pushing, tugging and yulo-ing, we came along as well as possible under the circumstances.

When we arrived at Lanchi, we entered into a fresh agreement with our lowdah to take us on as far as the city of Kiuchowfoo. The weather now was intensely cold, and the morning we started again, we had a sharp snow-storm. Then, as we moved onward, the country changed; gentle undulations took the place of the abrupt ridges we had been accustomed to, and long stretches of shingly beach lined the river at intervals. Wild-duck, pheasants, and geese, abound here in the most surprising quantities; they are wonderfully tame, and I do not hesitate to say, that the whole distance from Hangchow to the borders of the province is one of the most magnificent shooting-grounds conceivable. It is impossible to take an hour's walk without turning up pheasants under your very feet, and the river literally teems with wild-duck, to say nothing of occasional groups of stork. One day we started a fox.

The scenery on this part of the river, called, I believe, the Yang-po, is very pleasing, from its pre-eminently un-Chinese-like character. Well kept, pretty villages of full white houses everywhere meet the eye, half-hidden by graceful palm-shaped trees; verdure and spreading foliage surround one, and almost call to mind parts of the jungle in upper Bengal. The weather gradually became milder as we proceeded south; and the wind still favouring us we sped steadily on our way. The rapids however are numerous, and very strong; but the manner in which the boatmen bring the boats over them, is perfectly marvellous.

On Sunday evening, the 27th January, we arrived at the important city of Kiuchowfoo. Here we met with the first instalment of that terrible "mobbing" which was as great a nuisance to us from that time forward. Villagers we found harmless enough, and tolerably civil; but the townfolk were very apt to testify the interest they felt in us by sundry little remembrances in the shape of stones and similar missiles. Our boat was absolutely besieged; and if ever we ventured to land it was only to be hemmed by a rabble of all the filthiest and most repulsive creatures in the town. Being new-year's time, too, we were unable to procure boats for the further prosecution of our journey, and were, therefore, compelled to apply for assistance to the leading mandarin of the place. Chairs being engaged, we set out, escorted by the most disorderly, shrieking, eager crowd, it had, until then, ever been our lot to witness; we have seen many worse since. After a short time we arrived at the Yamun, and were very courteously received by the Futa, an official of the blue button, who immediately issued the requisite order to obtain for us a couple of small boats. Coming back, we naturally had a row with the chair coolies about payment, but were far too much gratified by the success of our expedition to care much about anything else. In the afternoon we sent our interpreter again to the Yamun with a present for his Excellency, consisting of some shag tobacco, a few cheroots, a box of matches, a pound of candles, and a cake of soap; which last article it is devoutly to be hoped he made a good use of. He sent us his chop with many thanks, and in return begged our acceptance of a pretty casket containing some excellent unfired green tea. The wild-beast show continued with great success until the city gates were shut for the night, about two hundred spectators being assembled on every available spot of ground; even the city walls were lined with curious faces. They fed us with cakes, oranges, and sweetmeats of the most uninviting appearance, just as children at home feed the monkeys in the Zoological Gardens; at last pushing their generosity so far as to give us some handfuls of tea. I need hardly say that in spite of their kindness we took the earliest opportunity of getting off in our new boats on the following morning.

The weather now was bright and beautiful, and our little boats—one of them manned by an old woman and a little boy—sped swiftly on their way. The river wound through a thick jungle of long reedy grass, abounding in wild-fowl; great trees in full leaf overshaded with their dark green foliage the white picturesque villages before alluded to, and rocky conical hills diversified the face of the plain. On the morning of the 31st we arrived at Ching-wo, on the borders of Kiangse, where the water part of our journey was for a short time, to terminate. This is one of the most beautifully situated villages imaginable. It lies at the foot of the hills, and the river, now close to its source, glides swiftly past the steep banks, and branches off into several smaller streams in the distance. We put up at the hong where we were to engage chairs, and fully appreciated the cleanness and comfort of the place, after the dreadful state of "hugger-mugger" we had so long been living in. Here we partook of an excellent Chinese dinner, and after breakfast on the following morning, we organised our little caravan, and set off at a good round pace for the mountains.

Now commenced the truly enjoyable part of the trip. The weather was superb, and as we were no longer confined to the uncomfortable boats, we walked the principal part of the distance, always riding, however, in the heat of the day. An imperial highway runs the whole length of the country we traversed, without break or intermission. Our road lay through cultivated plains and shady groves, and it was not until the following day that we commenced the ascent of the mountains. At half-past, five we arrived at our destination for the night; and alas for the hopes that had been raised by our comfortable quarters at Ching-wo! the first puff of pestilential air in that filthy village of Yakou blew them all away in an instant. We halted before a dark, dirty old shed, built something after the fashion of a Yamun, teeming with stenches and abominations of all kinds, and crowded with the whole disgusting native population, all turned out to stare at the foreign devils. Here we dined and washed—inexplicable operation to the celestial mind—the rabble standing motionless before us, staring idiotically like so many mummies stuck upon their beam-ends; and here we slept, in a rickety old shanty, half open to the air, with a bare mud floor. We were stirring early next morning, and, after several delays at length got away and commenced up-hill work. The scenery was extremely fine, particularly a ravine that we came to about noon, which deserves a special word of notice. The path-way led up between two hills covered with the graceful bamboo, whose waving light green foliage afforded a pleasant shade from the glare of the sun. Tall firtrees, as straight as an arrow and seventy or eighty feet high, shot up on all sides, and the grass grew long and thick like that of a jungle. Higher and higher wound the rocky staircase, and at every step the amphitheatre of mountains seemed to rise and expand like a glorious panorama as far as the eye could reach. It was like being in a great cathedral where the pillars were crowned with leafy chapters and the arches seemed to touch the sky. At last we reached the top, and had hardly regained breath when our chair coolies who were on a head came rushing back and with gestures of alarm seemed to urge us onward without further loss of time. We accordingly ran down the other side, and there beheld a singularly strange, and at the same time somewhat alarming sight.

The mountain was on fire. Some peasants, I suppose, had been burning the grass in the neighbourhood, and a strong wind was blowing it fast and furious in the direction of the pass. Onwards it rushed with a hissing roar, as the long dry reeds of the jungle became enveloped in the blaze. Higher and yet higher it sprang, throwing out the intense heat of a furnace, until the whole summit of the mountain was crowned with a wreath of lambent flames. Trees, shrubs, grass, all were in turn wrapped in the conflagration, and still upwards it rushed, every puff of wind producing a fresh burst of fury; the air was darkened with the smoke, and the fire ran along the ground. At one time we feared that in skirting the base we might meet the conflagration on the other side, but happily the wind was in our favour, and we escaped unhurt in the opposite direction. Our last view showed us the mountain still blazing furiously, and we left behind us a bare, black, smoking waste, which a few minutes before had been clothed with verdure and fertility.

It is now almost superfluous, and would be tedious to describe the country we traversed during our passage over this range. Suffice it to say that it is magnificent in the extreme, uniting the wildness of the northern landscape with the prodigal luxuriance of vegetation peculiar to the tropics. Copses of bamboo, with their fan-like branches contrasted pleasantly with the dark heavy foliage of larger trees, and every turn of the road opened up fresh vistas of surpassing beauty. Sometimes a bold stretch of rugged peaks carried back the fancy to the mountain scenery of Scotland, and at others a rocky glen with a rustic bridge and little waterfall reminded of such spots as Pont Aberglaslyn or Bettws-y-coed in North Wales. The road is spanned every mile or two by covered sheds, which we found very convenient as resting places; but the hard, round, slippery, and irregular stones which form the pavement were eminently painful and distressing to the feet. That evening we staid at a village called Wahana—or something like it—where the accommodation was perhaps a shade better, but the food we had to eat was disgusting. Fungus and cuttle-fish, seaweed and pigs internal arrangements fried in lamp-oil, are hardly acceptable to an English stomach after a stiff day's walking, so we were obliged to fall back to a great extent upon eggs and red rice; while certain disagreeable discoveries we made from personal observation of the diet of pigs made us fight shy of eating pork, unless we were very hard up indeed. The lotzu, however, or native wine we found excellent, although differing widely in different places, and by this time we had become great proficients in the use of chopsticks.

The next morning we breakfasted, and having performed our ablutions to a numerous and discriminating audience, we gladly turned our backs upon the unsavoury village. Nothing particular happened that I remember; we crossed three more mountains, and enjoyed a comfortable rest in the middle of the day under a large airy tea-shed, half way up the first we came to. We often stopped on the way to drink a cup of tea and smoke a Chinese pipe, which we found greatly refreshing, and I must say that the tea-people were extremely civil and obliging. That evening we slept at a place called Ur-shapato, which I was told means No. 28, and we certainly found the accommodation much improved. That is to say, there were a few rickety boards to protect us from the mud floor, and we were able to prevent the sight-seers from coming unpleasantly close to us at meal-times. On the following day (February 4th) we resumed our journey, and proceeded through well-cultivated valleys until we came in sight of the prettily situated city of Pou-sang-yuen, where we were to abandon our chairs and travel down the Li-tan, or "Rocky" river, in boats. About 4 P.M. we skirted the city walls, and were agreeably surprised at finding a good comfortable inn prepared for our reception, and standing in a half ruined village near the south gate. The master, however, was just a trifle *too* civil, and I confess that a certain villainous squint in his left eye did not go far towards prepossessing us in his favour. As soon as we had indulged in the luxury of a good wash, (how much needed may we never know again!) we asked what he would charge to send us straight through to Foochow in a boat of his own. His answer cleared up any doubts we might have entertained as to the honesty of his intention; he asked the modest sum of eighty-four dollars! assuring us at the same time that such was the evil reputation of the local chair-coolies, it would be madness to attempt journeying overland. In this dilemma we were again compelled to apply to the mandarin, and accordingly sent on a message to the Yuen-yamun, to say that we were coming. Next day we set out, and bitterly indeed did we regret having given notice of our intended visit. The streets were thronged with spectators, and on arriving at the reception hall we found several hundreds of people eagerly awaiting us. Our chairs were hustled, pushed, and mobbed to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get near the door, and when at last we managed with great difficulty to force our way in, the soldiers in attendance, were positively obliged to barricade the entrance, which was twice broken open by the surging mass without. We were further annoyed by the obstinate refusal of the Yuen to see us, and it was only by insisting in the most determined manner that we obtained an audience, repelling indignantly the stipulation that we should kneel in his presence. When at length we gained admission, he received us most haughtily, and in answer to our request for assistance, informed us in the coolest manner that he could do nothing at all for us, and that we had better go on rafts! At this we rose and firmly insisted upon his protection in right of our passports, producing the chop of his superior officer at Kiu-chow in support of our claim. At last he gave a sort of half promise that he would prevent our being imposed upon in the event of our engaging boats for ourselves, and we left his presence with barely an exchange of the ordinary salutations. I must not forget, however, to mention that in spite of his incivility, we invited him to dine with us that evening, but luckily for us he declined, for what on earth we should have done with him had he come, I have not the remotest idea.

In the afternoon, however, our interpreter luckily succeeded in procuring for us two small boats as far as Kien-ning-foo, in the province Fo-kien, for a comparatively moderate sum; and to the inexpressible rage of the hong-master, who was furious at our escaping his clutches, we managed to leave the hotel in the course of a few hours. Our lowdahs were terribly frightened by the scoundrel, who threatened to burn their boats for them on their return; but we got off after a considerable delay, delighted to find ourselves once more free from the filth and abomination of a Chinese city.

Aptly, indeed, is the river we now entered surnamed the "Rocky." In parts, the whole breadth of it is strewn with huge boulders through which the water dashes furiously, forming rapids far deeper and stronger than those we ascended in the river Yang-po and Tsien-tang, the danger consisting in the extreme narrowness of the opening to pass through, and the great care required in preventing the boats being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Here of course we were shooting down the rapids, and infinitely more exciting is it than laboriously being tugged up them. The scenery continues on the same grand scale, and the river pursues its course through a perfect maze of gigantic rocks, which impart a singularly weird, gloomy aspect to the landscape. A wilder scene of solitude I never remember to have witnessed, forming a most remarkable contrast to the blooming verdure we had so recently been enjoying.

On the evening of February 9th, we arrived at Kien-ning-foo, where we procured a large boat to take us right down to our destination for a sum which, with what we had paid for the small boats, did not amount to much more than half what our disinterested friend at Pou-sang-yuen had attempted to extort. The country continued much the same as far as Yen-ping-fong, where we struck the Min, and here the scenery became still more majestic in its character, and for some miles we sailed through a perfectly straight avenue of grey hoary-looking rocks, rising abruptly on either side of us. Here, too, the rapids increase in power and depth, and I very much doubt whether such small boats as those we had left at Kien-ning-foo could have been used for them. Gradually, however, they ceased; the scenery changed almost imperceptibly, rocks became less frequent and less precipitous, and by the time we reached the village of Suey-kow we were sailing through a country of that quiet beauty which calls to mind the lake districts of our own distant land. Gently undulating hills threw their purple shadows over the water, the soft foliage of olive-groves once more refreshed the eye, and the appearance of peasants passing to and fro seemed to intimate the approaching termination of our journey. At length, on the morning of the 14th February, we came in sight of the white houses which stand upon the hills around Foochow, the successful completion of our enterprise in no way lessening the pleasure we felt at finding ourselves once more on the land of the living.

The Queen and State.

(From the "Times.")

The British public will be rejoiced to hear that the Queen trusts she may be equal to make still further efforts in the discharge of her royal duties. It is announced that a step will be taken this season in advance of the limited Courts by which her Majesty was last year feeling her way back to the old state of things. Besides announcing a Court for official personages and their families, the days are appointed for three drawing-rooms, in which her Majesty will remain as long as a proper regard for the health and strength will allow, one of the Princesses taking her place when it shall be necessary. This may immediately concern very few. Even supposing these drawing-rooms as numerously attended as they used to be in the brighter years of this reign, and, indeed, to be restricted by nothing but the accommodations of Buckingham Palace, happily larger than those of St. James's, it is only the Court circle that is directly interested, and that circle, in its largest sense, does not muster many thousands. What are these, it may be asked, to thirty millions? But even these thirty millions have a good deal to say to it. A courtier of the seventeenth century would observe on such an occasion that it made a difference to everybody whether the sun shone or lay somewhere behind a heavy bank of clouds. This is not the day for hyperboles, and even a metaphor is received with suspicion; but it nevertheless does concern the whole country that the principal personage, as well as all the other of every lower degree, shall continually appeal to the evidence of the senses. We presume there is something in all the talk about absentees, about non-resident clergy or squires, about empty mansions, and the carriage-drive that knows not the track of wheels. There is something more, too, than the material interests affected. This British constitution, society, and state becomes a heavy, unintelligible thing when it ceases to be well represented and visibly enacted. Of course there are persons happily far above the necessity of an appeal to their vulgar senses. They know all about it, and don't want to know more. But, as a simple matter of fact, the greater part of mankind only apprehend what they see or what they hear of second-hand in the common talk of the day and through the newspapers. When they hear of a sovereign performing a succession of important or interesting public acts, assisting at ceremonials, taking a part in pageants, presiding over the highest ranks of her subjects, and otherwise appearing as the bright and attractive centre of our political system, they realize what is called royalty, which else they have to understand by the dim and uncertain twilight of their reasoning faculties.

We would not say a word to disparage the intelligence, the information, and the inborn loyalty of the British people. Indeed, were we guilty of that error, we should be rebuked by the simple fact that her Majesty is actually the most popular and, by the ordinary commercial test, the most successful author of the day. The interest of the volumes with which she has favoured the world in entirely personal, or at least owing to the interest felt by the entire reading public in the personages thus brought before them. Those who feel this unbounded interest in words, letters, excursions, picnics, and such familiar incidents, only distinguished from the every day course of good English life by being royal, will not forget their loyalty under the longest eclipse or any conceivable temptation. But this instinctive sentiment, we submit, ought to be oftener appealed to, more carefully nourished, and made more useful to the State.

Our sovereigns have often appeared as the heads of great causes and the leaders of popular movements, but it does not follow that they had much choice in the matter. While, however, we venture to dispute the vulgar error that the splendour and influence of the Crown have diminished in the course of centuries, and chiefly since the last great settlement of the British Constitution, we cannot forget that in such a system that only lives and flourishes which acts and shows. In a balance of forces, each Power must do its utmost, not for aggrandisement, but for mere sustentation and self-preservation. In the great drama every personage must do his part. Nature herself is one-sided and imperfect when any great element of usefulness or beauty leaves its place void. The most splendid demonstrations fail when there is some one thing wanting. On the other hand, mere persistence, so long as it stands on right, and represents a principle, becomes an actual power. Ambition, and even genius, break in vain against the rock that never moves, much more the wild impulses and shallow caprices of lesser men. What have we said, except that everybody in these days must protect himself, cherish his own interests, and even advance somewhat if possible? Sovereigns, as a glance at Europe shows, are not exempt from this duty, which is also their right, their glory, and, what is more, the only way in which they can confidently hope to leave their thrones to their successors.

A "Peculiar People."

A recent inquest reported in the home papers brings out the views of a remarkable sect. W. Payne was the coroner, and the inquest was held at the Crown Tavern, Blackfriars-road, touching the death of Louis Wagstaffe, fourteen months old.

The deceased was the daughter of "two saints" of the faith called the "Peculiar People." Though a girl, she was named Louis, after a saint of the church. Mrs. Fanny Adley, 16, Princes'-street, Blackfriars-road, said that she was a widow, and was one of the "Peculiar People." The deceased was the daughter of Thomas Wagstaffe, a wharf labourer, and Mary Andrews, his wife. The child was always delicate, and it suffered from a cough. The elders of the church were called together and they anointed the child. The ceremony gone through was the pouring of oil out of a phial on to the child's chest. They prayed to the Lord to heal the child and raise it up again. Witness did not suggest the calling in of a doctor, because when she was herself laid low the Lord of all raised her up again. The reason they did not call in a doctor was that Scripture said, "Cursed is the man that trusteth in man;" and also, "Trust not in an arm of flesh." A Juror: Did not Jesus speak of calling in physicians to the sick?—Witness: In what part of Holy Writ do you find that? That juror confessed that he did not know; but he asked the witness, "If your leg was broken, would you call in a doctor, or would you merely pray to the Lord to get it mended?"—Witness: The Lord says, "Not a bone of the righteous shall be broken." Dr. Thomas Donahoo, 19, Westminster bridge-road, said that the parents called upon him for a burial certificate after the child was dead, and of course he refused to give it. He had since, by the coroner's order, made a post-mortem examination. He found that death had resulted from inflammation of the lungs. The disease had been going on for ten days. If medical aid had been called in the child would have had a fair chance of recovery. Brandy and water was highly improper; it would aggravate the disease. Thomas Wagstaffe, the child's father, was then asked for an explanation of his conduct in not getting medical aid for his child. He said, "The reason is, I gave my heart to the Lord six years ago, and I believe that God is of my body. Now, I believe that when I am laid low the Lord will raise me up. Six years ago I believed as the people of the world do. One of the elders of the church will address you upon this." The coroner said the deceased child had lost its life through the fault of the parents in not procuring necessary medical aid, and the offence amounted in law to manslaughter. Elders might leave their own lives to the care of the Lord if they liked, but the lives of children should not be played with. He liked their notion of trusting in the Lord, but in this case they had gone too far.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Thomas Wagstaffe and Mary Andrews Wagstaffe." The Coroner said he would take bail for the appearance of the accused at the Central Criminal Court. He fixed the amount at £80 for Wagstaffe and his wife, and two sureties of £40 each. Two members of the sect, hat manufacturers, became sureties. An elder said that in Essex, where they had numbers of these cases, Mr. Codd, the coroner, after consulting with the recorder, decided that when they sincerely believed in the Lord, it was not manslaughter. The coroner said that he was of a different opinion, and that he would send the parties to Newgate in future cases, for children's lives should be protected. The age for miracles was past, and they would find that though the gates opened for Paul and

Silas, the gates would not open for ... they were in prison. The elder ... physic killed a great many people ... gained a victory over the people of ... the end of the case. When they ... the bail bonds, they refused to pay ... fees, and as the bonds were signed ... there was no way of compelling th... over the money.

Elephant Shooting in Aby...

A correspondent writes in ... India:—

"I have just returned from a ... ing in these mountains, and I have ... splendid bag. I shot four Ele... bagged three enormous ones with ... tusks. The other one was shot in ... and his shoulder smashed to atoms ... tusks and two tails have come in ... young B. has gone out with my Sh... try to bag the wounded one, and ... tusks of the third elephant wi... never had such luck in shooting in ... herd only consisted of five; and ... bagged three, and only one esca... no aid in the sport. I was acco... Shoho guide, a dhooley wallah a... (my orderly) of the Regiment. ... some terribly rough ground, ... down some very high mountains ... was knocked up completely, and ... leave him in the jungle and continu... of the tracks alone. It was abo... P.M. when I came up to the herd ... them for a full hour and got ... yards of one of them in dense ... he saw me. I sent a bullet crash... his shoulder, and followed it up by ... others in his head. The rush ... something terrible as they crashed ... jungle levelling every thing before ... a fourth shot and brought him do... Shoho crossed the ravine to get ... that was floored when down came ... Elephant at full charge upon hi... for his life up the path where ... ing, and the elephant rushing ... roaring like a gigantic lion, ... elevated high in the air. ... rushing past me nearly knocked ... less with a spare rifle which he ... was within five yards of bei... pieces when I planted an Enfield ... from my double barrelled rifle, stick... brain and dropped him on the sp... sooner had this been done than ... us and came tearing down up ... he could, roaring terribly and ... thing before him. I received him ... the head, it had no effect; another ... head, low, staggered him and ... little. I gave him the last ball ... he, in dying smashed every thing ... tions into thousands of atoms. ... charge up the path where I ... gered back and tore down tre... thing in his way, and then ... heavily, with a terrible groan. ... you I was heartily thankful wh... over, and that I was out of the ... I cannot describe to you the ex... which possessed me, nor the gr... whole sport. It was beyond an... experienced, and I have been in ... in sporting. I send you a ... each of the tails. The tusks I ... to my wife this week, before ... from the coast. I calculate th... four tusks that have already ... worth at least Rs. 600. I am ... or man in the force that has kill... and three in a day is really won...

The French Mai...

The gun announcing the ap... French mail steamer has fired, ... has yet been landed.

The Circus company give an ... this afternoon at half-past two ... of those who are unable to atte... ning, and this evening a grand ... announced, when Hubert Mee... double trapez.

COMMERCIAL INTE...

Hongkong, Monday...

This has been an extremely ... the Drug Market. Excepting ... operations on 3rd sales New P... $653½ to $655, hardly any bu... has been done. The market at ... a general downward tendency ... Closing rates are—New Patna ... New Benares, $660 to $6624, ... $675, 2nd sales New Patna dr... at $655.

Business has been slack ... markets generally present a ... piece goods market there have ... but prices remain at much the ... the last week. These transacti... pieces White Shirtings at $4... pieces at $3.27, and 1000 pieces ... 1700 pieces, common Singapo... T-Cloths at $1.75, and 60 bales ... bales each of 28/32 and 38/42 ... tion. Raw Cotton still conti... demand, and sales are confined ... bling lots, taken to supply the ... moment. About 350 bales Bo... been placed to-day at $16 to ... Market is very quiet. Old B... demand at 15 premium, and th... New at 3 premium. Steam ... at par. There is no change in ... of Stock.

SALES ON MARCH 31...

As reported by Ch...

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $3.8... loong by retail.

Corean Ginseng, 5 cases, at ... hing-loong to Tung-kwan ...

Copper Sheathing, 85 pi... Shun-chuen-shing to Canton ...

Iron Hoop, 2000 bundles, at ... lee to Chue-loong.

Glass, 675 boxes, at $4.2... Co. to Hongkong merchant.

Iron, 400 packages, at $7... Co. to On kee.

Bombay Cotton, 170 bales, ... jee & Co. to Man-hing.

Cotton Yarn, 16 bales, at $1... Co. to Hip-loong.

Black Sugar, 250 bags, at ... cheong-hong to Hoi-how mer...

Black Sugar, 200 bags, at ... cheong-hong to Hoi-how.

Japan Cuttlefish, 10 bag... wo-loong by retail.

Black Sugar, 130 bags, at ... Shanghai merchant.

Japan Cuttlefish, 10 pic... Kwong-sang-yuen to Chiu-ch...

Black Sugar, 200 bags, at ... hong to Wing-on-cheong.

Brown Sugar, 120 bags, ... cheong-wing to Hongkong ...

Rice, 3000 piculs, at $1.4... to Hung-loong.

COMMERCIAL PO...

Hongk...

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, ne... sales.

Benares, Cash, new, $660, ...

Malwa, Cash, $680, sales ...

On time, Patna, new, $66...

3rd Sales Patna, new, $65...

COTTON.—Japan, none. N... hai, &c., none; Bengal, $15 ... $16 to $22, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Ma... Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.50 ...

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills ... days' sight, 218½ Rs., quote... days' sight, 217½ Rs., quote... months' sight, $/3½, quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$22.10, quo...

STOCK.—9½ per cent. pr... 11½ per cent. premium, non...

Hongkong and Shang... Shares, 15 per cent. premi... premium new, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa ... 15 per cent. premium, old, ... new, sales.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Sha... (£10), quoted.

Union Dock Company's S... discount, enquired.

Hongkong, Canton, and ... Shares.—Par, quoted.

China Traders' Insura... $125 per share premium, ...

the hills around Foochow, the successful completion of our enterprise in no way lessening the pl sure we felt at finding ourselves once more on the land of the living.

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A "Peculiar People."

A recent inquest reported in the home papers brings out the views of a remarkable sect. W. Payne was the coroner, and the inquest was held at the Crown Tavern, Blackfriars-road, touching the death of Louis Wagstaffe, fourteen months old.

The deceased was the daughter of "two saints" of the faith called the "Peculiar People." Though a girl, she was named Louis, after a saint of the church. Mrs. Fanny Adley, 16, Princes-street, Blackfriars-road, said that she was a widow, and was one of the "Peculiar People." The deceased was the daughter of Thomas Wagstaffe, a wharf labourer, and Mary Andrews, his wife. The child was always delicate, and it suffered from a cough. The elders of the church were called together and they anointed the child. The ceremony gone through was the pouring of oil out of a phial on to the child's chest. They prayed to the Lord to heal the child and raise it up again. Witness did not suggest the calling in of a doctor, because when she was herself laid low the Lord of all raised her up again. The reason they did not call in a doctor was that Scripture said, "Cursed is the man that trusteth in man;" and also, "Trust not in an arm of flesh." A Juror: Did not Jesus speak of calling in physicians to the sick?—Witness: In what part of Holy Writ do you find that? That juror confessed that he did not know; but he asked the witness, "If your leg was broken, would you call in a doctor, or would you merely pray to the Lord to get it mended?"—Witness: The Lord says, "Not a bone of the righteous shall be broken." Dr. Thomas Donahoo, 19, Westminster bridge-road, said that the parents called upon him for a burial certificate after the child was dead, and of course he refused to give it. He had since, by the coroner's order, made a post-mortem examination. He found that death had resulted from inflammation of the lungs. The disease had been going on for ten days. If medical aid had been called in the child would have had a fair chance of recovery. Brandy and water was highly improper; it would aggravate the disease. Thomas Wagstaffe, the child's father, was then asked for an explanation of his conduct in not getting medical aid for his child. He said, "The reason is, I gave my heart to the Lord six years ago, and I believe that God is of my body. Now, I believe that when I am laid low the Lord will raise me up. Six years ago I believed as the people of the world do. One of the elders of the church will address you upon this." The coroner said the deceased child had lost its life through the fault of the parents in not procuring necessary medical aid, and the offence amounted in law to manslaughter. Elders might leave their own lives to the care of the Lord if they liked, but the lives of children should not be played with. He liked their notion of trusting in the Lord, but in this case they had gone too far.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Thomas Wagstaffe and Mary Andrews Wagstaffe." The Coroner said he would take bail for the appearance of the accused at the Central Criminal Court. He fixed the amount at £80 for Wagstaffe and his wife, and two sureties of £40 each. Two members of the sect, but manufacturers, became sureties. An elder said that in Essex, where they had numbers of these cases, Mr. Codd, the coroner, after consulting with the recorder, decided that when they sincerely believed in the Lord, it was not manslaughter. The coroner said that he was of a different opinion, and that he would send the parties to Newgate in future cases, for children's lives should be protected. The age for miracles was past, and they would find that though the gates opened for Paul and Silas, the gates would not open for them when they were in prison. The elder remarked that physic killed a great many people. The saints gained a victory over the people of the world at the end of the case. When they had signed the bail bonds, they refused to pay the usual fees, and as the bonds were signed and accepted, there was no way of compelling them to hand over the money.

Elephant Shooting in Abyssinia.

A correspondent writes in the *Times of India*:—

"I have just returned from a few days shooting in these mountains, and I have made a most splendid bag. I shot four Elephants, and bagged three enormous ones with magnificent tusks. The other one was shot in the head, neck, and his shoulder smashed to atoms, four of the tusks and two tails have come in already, and young B. has gone out with my Shoho guide to try to bag the wounded one, and bring in the tusks of the third elephant with his tail. I never had such luck in shooting in my life, the herd only consisted of five; and I shot four, bagged three, and only one escaped. I had no aid in the sport. I was accompanied by a Shoho guide, a dhooley wallah and a sepoy, (my orderly) of the Regiment. I went over some terribly rough ground, and up and down some very high mountains. My orderly was knocked up completely, and I had to leave him in the jungle and continue the pursuit of the tracks alone. It was about 2 o'clock P.M. when I came up to the herd and I stalked them for a full hour and got within 10 yards of one of them in dense forest before he saw me. I sent a bullet crashing through his shoulder, and followed it up by planting two others in his head. The rush of the herd was something terrible as they crashed through the jungle levelling every thing before them. I got a fourth shot and brought him down dead. The Shoho crossed the ravine to get near this one that was floored when down came an old Bull Elephant, at full charge upon him; he bolted for his life up the path where I was standing, and the elephant rushing after him roaring like a gigantic lion, with his trunk elevated high in the air. The Shoho in rushing past me nearly knocked me senseless with a spare rifle which he had, and I was within five yards of being crushed to pieces when I planted an Enfield sized bullet from my double-barelled rifle, slick through his brain and dropped him on the spot dead. No sooner had this been done than another saw us and came tearing down upon us as hard as he could, roaring terribly and smashing every thing before him. I received him with a ball in the head, it had no effect; another through his head, low, staggered him and he swerved a little. I gave him the last bullet I had, and he, in dying smashed every thing in all directions into thousands of atoms. He tried to charge up the path where I was, but staggered back and tore down trees and every thing in his way, and then rolled over heavily with a terrible groan. I can assure you I was heartily thankful when it was all over, and that I was out of the row so well. I cannot describe to you the exciting feelings which possessed me, nor the grandeur of the whole sport. It was beyond anything I ever experienced, and I have been in danger before in sporting. I send you a hair or two from each of the tails. The tusks I shall send home to my wife this week, before we get too far from the coast. I calculate the ivory of the four tusks that have already come in to be worth at least Rs. 600. I am the first officer or man in the force that has killed an elephant and three in a day is really wonderful.

The French Mail.

The gun announcing the approach of the French mail steamer has fired, but no news has yet been landed.

The Circus company give an entertainment this afternoon at half-past two for the benefit of those who are unable to attend in the evening, and this evening a grand performance is announced, when Hubert Meers is to do the double trapez.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Monday Evening.

This has been an extremely quiet day for the Drug Market. Excepting a few small operations on 3rd sales New Patna to arrive at $655½ to $665 hardly any business otherwise has been done. The market at the close shows a general downward tendency for all kinds. Closing rates are—New Patna $660 to $662½. New Benares, $660 to $662½, Malwa $670 to $675, 2nd sales New Patna firm, with no sellers at $655.

Business has been slack to-day, and the markets generally present a dull aspect. In the piece goods market there have been a few sales, but prices remain at much the same level as for the last week. These transactions include 1930 pieces White Shirtings at $4.40 to $6.45, 500 pieces at $3.27, and 1000 pieces common at $2, 1700 pieces, common Singapore cargo, 6lbs. T-Cloths at $1.75, and 60 bales Cotton Yarn, 30 bales each of 28/32 and 38/42, at $140, proportion. Raw Cotton still continues in limited demand, and sales are confined to small dribbling lots, taken to supply the demand of the moment. About 350 bales Bombay Staple has been placed to-day at $16 to $19. The Share Market is very quiet. Old Bank are in good demand at 15 premium, and there are sellers of New at 3 premium. Steamboat are rather weak at par. There is no change in other descriptions of Stock.

SALES ON MARCH 31ST, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $3.80, by Chee-hing-loong by retail.
Corean Ginseng, 5 cases, at $18.50, by Chee-bing-loong to Tung-kwan merchant.
Copper Sheathing, 80 piculs, at $18.00, by Shun-chuen-shing to Canton merchant.
Iron Hoop, 2000 bundles, at $3.45, by Shun-lee to Chue-loong.
Glass, 675 boxes, at $4.20, by Wm. Pustau & Co. to Hongkong merchant.
Iron, 400 packages, at $7.00, by Raynal & Co. to On kee.
Bombay Cotton, 170 bales, at $16.60, by Edulje & Co. to Man-hing.
Cotton Yarn, 16 bales, at $140.00, by Reiss & Co. to Hip-loong.
Black Sugar, 250 bags, at $3.60, by Kwong-cheong-hong to Hoi-how merchant.
Black Sugar, 200 bags, at $2.32, by Kwong-cheong-hong to Hoi-how.
Japan Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $14.70, by Yue-we-loong by retail.
Black Sugar, 180 bags, at $2.28, by Hop-lee to Shanghai merchant.
Japan Cuttlefish, 10 piculs, at $14.50, by Kwong-sang-yuen to Chinchew merchant.
Black Sugar, 200 bags, at $3.15, by Wo-fat-hong to Wing-on-cheong.
Brown Sugar, 120 bags, at $4.70, by Ki-cheong-wing to Hongkong merchant.
Rice, 3000 piculs, at $1.64, by Ki-cheong-wing to Hung-foong.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, March 31st.

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, new, $660; old, $660, sales.
Benares, Cash, new, $660, sales; old, none.
Malwa, Cash, $690, sales.
On time, Patna, new, $660; old, $660, sales.
3rd Sales Patna, new, $655, sales.
COTTON.—Japan, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, &c., none; Bengal, $15 to $21; Bombay, $16 to $22, sales.
RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.50 to $2, sales.
EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 218½ Rs. quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 217½ Rs. quoted. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/3½, quoted.
GOLD LEAF.—$23.10, quoted.
SYCEE.—9½ per cent. premium, Bar Silver 11½ per cent. premium, none.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 15 per cent. premium old, 3 per cent premium new, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares. 15 per cent. premium, old, 7 per cent. premium new, sales.
Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares.—$40 per Share (£10), quoted.
Union Dock Company's Shares.—20 per cent. discount, enquired.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares.—Par, quoted.
China Traders' Insurance Co.'s Shares.—$125 per share premium, enquired.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf 372 Hongkong, 21st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorised to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 15th February, 1868. [tf 356

NOTICE.
MR. EMIL VOGEL and Mr. HEINRICH KIRCHHOFF become this day partners in our Business, which in future will be carried on under the Firm of
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
both here and at Canton.
HAGEDORN & Co.
2m 902 Hongkong, 12th February, 1868.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.
DEACON & Co.
tf 213 Canton, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

WE have established a branch at Hiogo Osaca, for the transaction of a General Commission business.
SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1868. [tf 58

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
tf 1869 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the Firm of CHAS. BRAESS & Co.
CHAS. BRAESS.
2m 589 Osacca, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1866. [J11

NOTICE.
WE have this day admitted Mr. CHAWFORD DAVISON KERR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.
DODD & Co.
tf 231 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

OUR Power of Attorney to Mr. JAMES GOODRICH having been Cancelled, Mr. CHARLES BELDEN WARNER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 2874 Swatow, 4th December, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
CHINA AND JAPAN LINES, HONGKONG AGENCY.
THE Company's steamship
"DUPLEIX,"
Captain Noel, will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
617 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANA,"
Gavito, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 607 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British ship
"ELIZA,"
1,378 Tons Register, Sedgley, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
tf 587 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

FOR SYDNEY.
THE A 1 French Clipper-barque
"OCEAN,"
Capt. Hugues, will have *early dispatch* as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 299 Hongkong, 13th February, 1868.

Business Announcements

"STAG" HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
PROPRIETOR.
ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood*,
BASS' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
BASS' BEER in Kilderkins.
BASS' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Importer,
"Stag" Hotel Stores.
tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an
ORCHESTRA BAND,
for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c.,
and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.
All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOSE GUEDES, JUNR., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.
L. M. LOBO.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
PATERSON & HANDLEY.
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

J. FRISBY,
BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.
The above are of the best quality that can be procured.
SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue*,
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.
tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE,
IN
POCKET FORM.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c. &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. Price $2.50.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
Apply to Mr. BELL, *Daily Press Office.*
Hongkong, 19th May, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Sedgley	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Ocean	Hugues	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA	Dupleix (str.)	Noel	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,
Have now some special novelties in
WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
FRILLED SKIRTS,
LAPPETTS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS,
AND
LACE GOODS.
A large selection of
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.
The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of
GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS, FOULLARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS,
which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.
The Evening Department is replete with the richest
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS,
GRENADINES,
TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES,
PEPLUM SHAWLS
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.
LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING,
CORSETS, CRINOLINES,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.
The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE.
tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Have just received a choice Assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ex Mail Steamer.
The leading Fashions in trimmed
BONNETS AND HATS,
From Paris and London.
A Select Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Every size in
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES,
In their usual well-known makes.
tf 262 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE COLLIN'S and L. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicole.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT BAGES.
Do. L. ESPARRE DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTELL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2893 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1408 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex P. M. S. S. *China.*
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in boxes of 50 each,
HENRY CLAY FLOR FINA,
FLOR DE MATA Y GARCIA
Regalia de la Reyna.
At very moderate prices.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 362 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS, No. 2.
do. do. CHEROOTS, No. 2.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 363 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Printing and Lithographic PRESS, with all requisites and fittings, COPPER DYE for Programmes, &c., &c.
Very complete and useful, and will be sold cheap.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 135 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

HOSTETTER, SMITH AND DEAN.
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE STUFFS,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Pacific Depot for
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 100 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT
AND
TREE SEEDS.
Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c.,
No. 317, WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 102 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.
CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 193 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
25 IRON WATER TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 221 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
20 000 Cubic Feet MANIL[illegible]MBER, to [illegible]rque *Maria Morton*. Apply
REYNVAAN B[illegible]
tf 395 Hongkong, 27th [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals, direct from France.
250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.
200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NUILLY PRAT.
50 Cases ABSYNTH, NUILLY PRAT.
25 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.
50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.
An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
French CHOCOLATE, Plain.
Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.
GELATINE, in Packages to suit.
Finest Mexican VANILA BEANS, in Tins.
ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATEES TRUFEES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.
Also,
ROUSSILLION WINE, in Cask.
BANDOL WINE, in Cask.
NARBONNE WINE in Cask.
CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGEAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.
Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark *NSBD.*
50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand.—At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Southern Cross* and other late arrivals.
BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS'S ALE, in Draught.
BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.
SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Prime Gruyere do.
Prime California BUTTER.
100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.
ALMONDS, in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in Tins and Bottles.
ELEME FIGS, in Tins.
PRUNES, in Bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSE BREASTS.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

MISS ROSE has received ex *Chusan*, and late English Mail, a large and well selected Assortment of—
Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.
Lace SHAWLS, Velvet and Silk MANTLES.
Moire Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.
All the newest designs in Christy's HATS.
Drab, Shell, Soft and Hard CROWN FELTS.
Glengarry, Balmoral and Alma CAPS.
Children's Ditto in Cloth and Velvet.
WELLINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).
tf 300 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Chinaman, Avon, Fiery Cross* and others.
AT
FAWCETT & Co.'s.
BUTTER, in Kegs, Jars; and FRESH ditto, in 1lb. Tins.
BRISTOL TRIPE, in Jars.
SALMON, in Kits, HERRINGS, in ditto.
CHEESE, Cheddar and Edam (round).
COD ROES, in 1 lb. Tins.
FRESH HERRINGS, in 2 lbs. Tins.
Leadenhall OX-TONGUES, in Kegs.
PRESERVED MEATS.
Bologna and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
GREEN PEAS, in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.
Soluble COCOA.
COCOA and MILK. MUSHROOMS.
Mixed and other SPICES.
SWISS MILK, LOAF SUGAR,
ASSORTED SAUCES,
PICKLES, JAMS, TART FRUITS,
ANCHOVIES, YORK HAMS, &c., &c.
Also,
BASS'S PALE ALE, in Pints, Quarts, and in Wood.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
LONDON PORTER, in ditto ditto.
HENNESSY'S PALE BRANDY, in bottle and on draught.
Superior Old PORT, and Pale SHERRY.
And,
Dinner Services, Dessert ditto, Chamber Sets, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs and Basins, Pie-dishes, Pudding Basins, Frying Pans, Sauce-pans and Teakettles, Knife Boards, Telescopes, Corks, Bottling Taps, Key ditto, Sausage Machines, Hand Cuffs, Leg Cuffs, Coffee Mills, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Assortment of Locks, Soft Soap, Yellow ditto, Indigo Blue, Rigging and Pump Leather, Copper Tacks and Dumps and Burrs, Wooden Taps, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, and a large variety of other goods.
An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
tf 486 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 870 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

EX FRENCH MAIL *CAMBODGE.*
ALEX. BOYER has received a large Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS.
LADIES' BONNETS.
French Printed MUSLINS, 25 and 30 cents per yard.
Plain and Fancy Black GRENADINES, for Dresses.
Black MERINOS and PARAMATTAS.
LLAMAS, in all Colours.
White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
LADIES' Polonais BOOTS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Gauze UNDER SHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S Linen COLLARS.
UMBRELLAS.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
CHRISTY'S SILK HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
tf 462 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LEATHER AND SADDLES.
OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Market.
For Sale in quantities to suit, by
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
San Francisco,
California.
3m 101 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867

MISS GARRETT has for Sale, "KNIGHT TEMPLAR," "ROYAL ARCH," "MASTER MASONS" APRONS and SASHES.
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Queen's Road.
1m 460 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

For Sale.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
GREAT SACRIFICES!!!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!
MULLER & CLAUSSEN
BEG to announce that they are SELLING OFF their stock of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and WALKING COATS.
Melton and Angola WALKING, SHOOTING and SAC COATS.
Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.
Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Black Dress TROUSERS.
Fancy Buckskin, Angola, and Tweed TROUSERS.
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.
White and Colored LINEN TROUSERS.
Black Dress VESTS.
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.
White MARCELLA and LINEN VESTS.
Colored LINEN VESTS.
A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising:—
Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS.
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, and FLANNELS,
Of this Season's Patterns.
Also a New Assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS, of—
LONG CLOTH, with LINEN FRONTS, &c.
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
Crimean SHIRTS.
Merino, Cotton, Lambswool, and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE, Ladies' COTTON HOSE.
Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.
COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Cholera BELTS and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the Newest Shapes.
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.
PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS.
And a great variety of other GOODS.
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
tf 245 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
DOWNTON'S PUMPS.
As under:—
One 7 inch, 8 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 5½ inch do. do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hose complete.
BOWRA & Co.
tf 163 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

AT THE BAZAAR EUROPEAN.
A. ULLMAN begs to invite his Friends and the Public to inspect his new Stock of Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods, &c., arrived by last mail, which will be disposed of at very moderate prices, viz:—
Cotton, Linen and Woollen Shirts.
Ready-made Clothing.
Felt Hats (assorted Shapes and Colors.)
Table Covers.
Towelling.
Men's Socks.
Rugs.
Umbrellas.
French and English Boots.
Perfumery.
Opera Glasses.
Watches (Gold and Silver.)
Gold Chains.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, and several other Articles too numerous to mention

FOR SALE.
A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Channel Queen.*
H VSA Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SOS Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SSS Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
H SGS Quarter-casks (Cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, *Queen's Road East.*
SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.
Stuffing Box and Plain Plug, FLANGE COCKS.
STEAM WHISTLES, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES.
Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSETS.
IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, Assorted Sizes.
Brass Castings, Executed on Moderate Terms.
House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.
tf 216 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Belted Will* and Late Arrivals.
BOURDON'S PRESSURE and VACUUM GUAGES,
COPPER and BRASS WIRE, of assorted sizes.
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.
LEAD PIPE, of sizes.
TUCK'S RUBBER PACKING.
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.
Blacksmiths' BELLOWS & Working TOOLS.
BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.
LEATHER BELTING.
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.
COPAL VARNISH.
TAPS and DIES, in Sets.
RATCHETT and MAN DRILLS.
ROUND and ANGLE DECK LIGHTS.
SHEATHING FELT.
LIME JUICE. YORK HAMS.
ENGLISH and CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
Galvanized NAILS, HOOKS and THIMBLES, and CLEW IRONS.
Brass and Iron LOCKS, of all kinds. FILES.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
1m 446 Hongkong, 4th March, 1868.

For Sale.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
BEG to call particular attention to their NEW GOODS, ex *Carmarthenshire* and *Serica*, viz.:—
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS,
Suitable for the present season and in great variety of patterns.
MELTONS AND FANCY COATINGS.
WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS.
All the new shape
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
CARPET BAGS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES.
MERINO AND ALPACCA COATS, WAISTCOATS, and TROUSERS.
A perfect fit guaranteed by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER.
tf 616 Hongkong, 31st March, 1868.

FOR SALE.
2,242 Pieces Oregon Pine LUMBER, from 1 to 6 inches thick, measuring 93,354 feet.
172 Pieces Oregon Pine DECK PLANK, measuring 6,042 feet now landing from ship *Belvidere.* Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
14d 574 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with Plain and Canopy Tops, in variety of Colours.
RAY & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.
tf 2759 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

COAL AT NINGPO.
STEAMERS can be supplied with COAL under Shanghai prices. A supply always on hand.
DAVIDSON & Co.
tf 80 Ningpo, 9th January, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.
SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of
STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.
Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 18 feet.
The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An
ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,
fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.
AN IRON FOUNDRY
for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.
The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.:—ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, and SHIPWRIGHTS.
The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.
A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.
Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.
tf 2958 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.
IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.
The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.
Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.
All Subscriptions payable in advance.
Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London, and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

W. M. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.
tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ORISSA,*" Captain HALL, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1868, at 7 A.M.
Cargo and Parcels will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 7th April.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 25th March, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, as follows:—
Great Republic, Capt. DOANE, on or about April 15
China ... LANE ... May 26
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting with above-named steamers at Yokohama.
Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co.; and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Cunard, Inman, National General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.
For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
C. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

A Mail will close.
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Scotia*, at 1 P.M. on Saturday next, the 4th April.

MAILS BY THE "*ORISSA.*"
The Contract Packet "*ORISSA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 7 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 7th April; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on the 7th April, until 5 A.M. on the following morning.
All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 8th April, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.
The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 8th April.
Further, Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.
Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.
Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned until after the mail is closed.
Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the Window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.
All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.
Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.
Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of *Late Fees*, when the stamps or stamps representing the *Late Fee* should be placed on the lower left hand corner.
Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1868.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.
With reference to the Notification of the 12th February, 1866, by which the transmission of Patterns or Samples of Merchandize sent through the United Kingdom to Belgium irrespective of their weight was authorized, it is now notified that such Packets or Samples must not in future exceed Eight ounces in weight.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention, which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz.:—

FOR A LETTER.
Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under ½ oz.	*Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.*	*Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.*	*Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.*	*For every additional ½ oz.*
Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.
34	68	1.02	1.36	34

Via MARSEILLES.

Under ½ oz.	*Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.*	*Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.*	*Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.*	*For every additional ½ oz.*
Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.
42	84	1.26	1.68	42

Book Packets and Patterns may also be forwarded in future from Hongkong to the United States by way of the United Kingdom. The postage on such Packets will be as follows, viz.:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.
Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 oz.	*Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.*	*Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.*	*Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.*	*For every additional 4 oz.*
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
14	28	42	56	14

Via MARSEILLES.

Under 4 oz.	*Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.*	*Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.*	*Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.*	*For every additional 4 oz.*
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
18	36	54	72	18

For a Newspaper or Price Current via Southampton, 6 Cents.
For a Newspaper or Price Current via Marseilles, 8 Cents.
Prepayment of the postage is compulsory in each case.
Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations, which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.
A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps, or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three.
All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be lose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise,) in the case of books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.
Every book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.
No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth, exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.
They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.
There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.
The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained or forwarded as an unpaid letter.
The decision of the Postmaster General as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, to be forwarded under these regulations, will be final and conclusive.
In all other respects the general regulations of the Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary, be kept back for the following Mail, by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.
The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal, boxes, porcelain and China fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

Extracts.

The Count of Paris on the German Question.

We give below some of the principal and most interesting passages from the remarkable essay on the German question, lately published by the Count of Paris:—

"German unity, then, may be regarded as a reality. But will Prussia be merged in Germany, or is Germany to be merged in Prussia? This is the important question now at issue. By Prussia I here designate the Prussian Government. A Government with bureaucratic and absolutistic traditions, with an army recruited in a democratic manner, yet in the hands of an essentially aristocratic body of officers; a Government active and intelligent, but with a marked predilection for formality, despotism, and Cæsarism. As to the Prussian people, the first in Europe in point of intellectual culture, industrious, steady, and pervaded with the spirit of association, it is far from identifying itself with a Government so little in harmony with its real instincts.

"On the manner how the question now pending between Russia and Germany is solved depend our future relations to the most powerful neighbour of France. A Germany in which Prussia has been merged would be a nation placed in the centre of Europe, impelled by interest, habits, and ideas, towards liberal institutions; a nation which, perhaps, will give us the example of liberal reform, and is sure to follow us on the path of political progress, should we be so happy as to precede it. It would be a body politic, possessing all social elements requisite for a free country, yet comprising too many and too various interests to become offensive; a nation more military, perhaps, yet less warlike than ourselves. The development of its internal prosperity, the recognition of its legitimate influence, can in process of time become a guarantee of peace. This, I believe, is a prospect which we ought to accept cordially, even though we may miss somewhat the old dismembered condition of Germany. At any rate, we should prefer this combination to the division of Germany between Austria and Prussia. Such a division would have given us for neighbours two Powers ever ready to implicate us in their domestic quarrels, only to desert us in turn for fear of appearing un-German, and ultimately to make common cause against us.

"But a Prussia in which Germany has been merged would be Cæsarism established in Central Europe. The natural tendencies of such a Government, its opposition to the real bent of the German mind, its indifference to the violation of numerous interests, the necessity of lulling liberal aspirations by exaggerated concessions to national pride—all would combine to make it adopt a menacing attitude and pursue a policy of attack towards its neighbours. It would be at once a permanent danger to the peace of Europe and a severe blow inflicted on the liberal cause.

"In what wise will this question be solved? Without offering a premature reply, it is yet possible to resolve the problem into its constituent elements. The Prussian system is strong by the prestige of success, by confidence in the future and the overthrow of all parties opposed to it. Count Bismark's triumph has broken up and disorganized all political sects, not only in Prussia, but in all Germany. He began by undermining the basis on which his own party was founded. He who has restored universal suffrage, has dared to hold out his hand to Italy, and sometimes speaks of the rights of nations, is the declared chief of the Feudal fractions and the *Junkers*. One can well understand the horror of Prussian Legitimists at the policy of their leader; but, as obedience to the Crown is their supreme tenet, there remained nothing for them but to support the Count while kept in power by the King. Hostile to all they comprise under the generic term of 'revolutionary,' hostile to the kingdom of Italy, hostile even to annexation as practised by their own Government, which must eventually diminish their influence, they found themselves doomed to impotence by the man they had elevated to power. Herr von Bismark next turned against the Liberal party, snatching from it the weapon with which it had contended against him so long. For three years he had withstood the Chambers of Deputies and its liberal majority. Though its constitutional prerogative was trodden under foot by the Minister, the Chamber retorted only with a display of empty verbiage. Having thus proved to the world how weak the Liberals were in point of action, he, one fine morning, seized an opportunity to do more. Looking upon the Liberal ideas as a mania which infects and victimizes the 19th century, he yet perceived the necessity of indulging the popular bent, and for this seeming concession selected the hour of triumph. Shortly after the day of Sadowa, when the country, still excited by the martial impressions of the war, withdrew its votes from the men who had been the most unyielding in the defence of its rights, he asked for a vote of indemnity at the hands of the Parliament. By thus according a tardy respect to their rights, the Prussian Minister converted old opponents into serviceable tools. The Bill was voted, and a rich endowment for the Minister to boot. His next step was a bold appeal to universal suffrage for the election of a *Constituante*. This blow completed the rout of the Liberals. Having, in their abstract and barren discussions, long ceased to distinguish the essence of political principles from their form, they had so much abused terms like German unity, universal suffrage, &c., that they did not even perceive the snares set them by the Prussian Minister. The party claiming for itself the epithets of National and Liberal was now rendered almost completely subservient to his purposes. The National Association, with its many branch societies, became a blind but well applied instrument in his hands. As to the petty Governments, he guaranteed their existence, but, in the very act, deprived them of the essential conditions of their duration. He compromised their popularity by allotting them a full share of the military burden imposed upon the Prussians, thus trebling their expenditure. When the Duchy of Coburg-Gotha, for instance, concluded a military convention with Prussia a few years previously, the latter only asked 80 thalers, or 300f. per man. The amount was fixed so low, to act as bait, and also because in those days Austria was still in the field as a rival, and, unless outbidding, might have done it cheaper. At present Prussia exacts of the same Duchy 170 thalers, or 637f. 50c. per man. The contingent of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar in the days of the old Bund entailed an outlay of 240,000 thalers, or 900,000f.; the military budget now forced upon it will consume 800,000 thalers, or 3,000,000f. The petty Governments had always endeavoured to oblige their subjects by exempting them from the oppressive taxation weighing down their more powerful neighbours. It was the first solicitude of Prussia to deprive them of this advantage, of this means of prolonging their existence.

"In this unsettled state of things the Prussian system, whose strength has been tested, seems to be a sort of necessity for Germany. Still it will be opposed by two different currents of popular feeling which, very unlike to each other, are yet alike adverse to its final success. In the North there is the anti-centralization movement; in the South there is the growing desire to adhere to the new Bund.

"The anti-centralization movement is easily accounted for. The position acquired by Germany satisfies the national pride. Once having attained to this position people do not perceive the necessity of sacrificing all local traditions, institutions, and interests to complete uniformity with the Prussian system. Thus it is, that even those who were most anxious to bring about the *hegemony* of Prussia now find it is time to come to a full stop. Annexation to Prussia numbers but few adherents in the petty States since they have been embodied, with or without their consent, with the Northern confederacy. Their capitals are wide awake to the losses that would befall them on becoming the seats of Prussian *sous-prefets*. Even the Universities, which ever were the centre of the unity movement, will not strike their flags before Berlin. In the minor contingents one meets with jealousy and secret malice against the Prussian army. The numerous bureaucracy know very well that annexation would send them to subordinate offices far from home, while all the higher posts will be filled with Prussians. The masses waver; Prussia seems to be saying to them, 'As you bear the burden of Prussian subjects you had better become Prussians, and have all the contingent advantages.' But the despotic tone of her civil service is dreaded, and the difficulties of all kinds which she encounters in the new provinces do not encourage the advocates of annexation in the neighbouring States. Indeed, the petty Sates are as yet free from the complicated administrative machinery required for the purposes of a centralizing despotism, and were it imposed upon them it would not easily be acclimatized.

"In the Southern States public feeling is running in the opposite direction. There the isolation resulting from the Prague Treaty of Peace is deeply felt. The line of the Main, which Count Bismark was perfectly sincere in establishing, has never been accepted as a *bona fide* frontier by the German people. It would have been possible only with Prussian sentinels on one, and Austrian picquets on the other bank of the river; but Austria having been expelled from Germany, the Prague proviso only amounts to a sort of penalty inflicted upon the Southern States, from which they must sooner or later be relieved. Would it have been possible for the Southerners to make a stand against Prussian military rule if they had constituted themselves the champions of the Liberal cause, thus imitating the example of Belgium and Switzerland, which border upon more powerful neighbours, but make up for want of strength by the superiority of their institutions? One cannot but doubt it. To display a flag, even that of liberty, a favourable wind is needed; but not a breath of air would have breathed had the South unfurled it in opposition to Prussia. At any rate, their Governments did not for a moment contemplate the idea of so venturesome an experiment. Northern and Southern Germany are but one nation. Not even religion divides them. Just look at the valley of the Rhine and the adjoining provinces. In the South Baden, Darmstadt, and Würtembergers, to a considerable extent, Protestant; in the North, on the other hand, the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia are nearly entirely Catholic. Southern Germany exist by its intimate connexion with the North. Its artificial capitals, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Munich; its old Imperial cities, Regensburg, Augsburg, even the industrious Kuremberg, and the scholarly Heidelberg, are insufficient to impart to it a life of its own. Commercially the South is perfectly unable to dissever itself from the North, with its great prosperous emporiums, its industrial centres, and its access to the sea. Even more dependent upon the North is the South in its intellectual life. Everything, then, combines to cause the South to long for reunion with the North. The South is determined to have its will under any circumstances, and rather than remain in its present situation would prefer to accept Prussian supremacy without delay and at any sacrifice. The injudicious demand of a correction of the frontier put by France to Prussia in 1866 has sufficed to prove to the Governments of the Southern States how very much they need the protection of the latter Power, and they have accordingly hastened to place the whole of their military force at its disposal. When left to chose between the reorganization and dissolution of the Zollverein, they have submitted to any terms, among others to the clause entitling Prussia to prohibit, by her vote, any alteration of the tariff. This Customs' Union is but a brief and transitory stage, paving the way to a real union. In the meantime, Berlin enjoys the unique privilege of possessing three Parliaments, representing the three Fatherlands of the modern Prussian—Prussia, his more immediate country; the North German Confederacy, being the political Commonwealth of which Prussia is but a constituent part; and Germany, temporarily disguised as Customs' Union. So artificial a structure cannot last, and the North German Parliament will, at no very distant time, include the representatives of all Germany among its members. For the moment Prussia, it is true, would like to put off the day of this supreme consummation. She has been in a hurry to get the constitution of the Northern Confederacy duly voted, because she did not want to discuss it, except with the States admitted by herself. Other States that may join in future will have to accept it *in toto*. The Berlin Cabinet dares not openly oppose the movement drawing the South to the North, but it is desirous to delay its taking effect till the time when it will have Prussified the North. It wants to eat the artichoke leaf. It is also well aware that the addition of Southern members to the Federal Council would strengthen the opposition which its proposals already meet with from the Northern Governments, and that, instead of making laws, it might then be placed in the position of having them made for it by others. For this reason we, judging from the French point of view, must wish for complete unity to be speedily accomplished. In all matters of European import unity has been already effected by treaties and still more by the weight of *faits accomplis*. The Southern armies are henceforth the inevitable auxiliaries of Prussia in any war she may choose to undertake. By complete re-union with the South, Prussia will gain not a single soldier, but encumber herself with an opposition strong enough to counterbalance her predominance in German affairs."

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
THE First Floor of the HOUSE, No. 10, *Queen's Road Central*, nearly opposite the "Hongkong Hotel," comprising 8 very spacious Rooms, pantry, and cookhouse.—Godowns can also be had if required.
Possession can be had on the 1st June next.
For further particulars, apply to
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 504 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

TO LET.
AT a Moderate Rental, a Comfortable HOUSE, in *Queen's Road Spring Gardens*, containing Six Rooms, and GODOWN,—possession on the 31st March, or sooner if required.
Apply to T. W. BARRINGTON, or
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor*, *Bank Buildings*.
tf 422 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
THE HOUSE, with Stabling, situated in the *Caine Road*, at present occupied by Colonel GAWLER.
Possession to be given on the 1st of March.
For further particulars, apply to
A. E. PIRKIS.
tf 321 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST and SANDER.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf 8[illegible] Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road*.
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

TO LET.
THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.
On and after the 1st April Next.
THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*. Containing 5 Rooms, and Bath-rooms, Servant's rooms underneath, Stables and Cookhouse detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.
Apply early to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22B, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road*.
tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at *Peddar's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 3053 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

TO LET.
NO. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 230 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

To Let.

STORAGE can be had in first class GRANITE GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, on very moderate terms. For particulars apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office, *Stanley Street*.
3m 45 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, commanding a good view of the harbour from the North-side. The House contains Eight good Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 268 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2618 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.
NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 83. Apply to
GAVIN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 4, situated in *Gage Street*. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, apply to
CHONG-CHEW,
At Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 301 Hongkong, 19th February, 1868.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

STORAGE.
IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya, Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SON.
tf 2657 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

TO LET.
TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the HONGKONG CLUB), at present in the occupation of the AGRA BANK. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1836 Hongkong, 8th August, 1867.

TO LET.
NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size*, *locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

Insurances.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates.—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ per cent.
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 ,, ⅜ do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding 12 full annual rate.
ADAM SCOTT & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*
tf 1720 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances viz:—
One month, ... ⅛ per cent.
Three months, ... ¼ ,,
Six months, ... ⅜ ,,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—
On Policies not exceeding 1 month } from ⅛ to ⅛ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months } from ⅛ to ¼ ,,
On Policies not exceeding 6 months } from ⅛ to ⅜ ,,
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1865.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.
G. MEINCK, Esq., has been appointed by the GERMANIC LLOYDS' SOCIETY at Hamburg, their Surveyor at this port, and is authorized to class vessels in conformity with their rules.
PASEDAG & Co.,
Agents Germanic Lloyds.
3m 741 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $50,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Otherdwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents, } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Term and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—
Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LANCA, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.
tf 873 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton, or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*
WEST END OFFICE.—No. 7, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq. | John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq. | John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
R. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq. | P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq. | W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.
The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 ,, the annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1095 Hongkong, 8th August 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 ,, the annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1848.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 2,000,000, in 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each,
Paid-up Capital, Tls. 200,000.
Directors.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*
J. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.
L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary.*
Shanghai, 22nd August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 ,, the annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1702 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £868,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
6m 878 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1863.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein.
For 1 month, ⅛ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months, ¼ do. do.
For 6 do. ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.
TURNER & Co.
tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 percent.
First Class China Houses and their contents. } 1½ per cent
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. MARGESSON & Co., and that Captain CARROLL has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By the order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
tf 2279 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

Business Announcements.

NEWS AGENCY.
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.
The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.
For subscription lists, with prices, &c.,
Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOWRA & Co.,
Hongkong.
481 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

DENTISTRY.
DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his Services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and-a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.
Office over Mrs. BONNETT's Store, Up-stairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street*.
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
tf 2658 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.
Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.
tf 1575 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

WILH. LANGE,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Shelley Street, No. 14, next door to the CLUB LUSITANO.
Letters please address care of Messrs. BIERFELD and ZACHARIAE, 88, *Queen's Road*.
tf 3092 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
Azof,	Johnson	Brit. str	800	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Catalano,	V. Escajadillo	Span. str	601	Order	Tientsin &c.
Coila,	Grango	Brit. str	435	Gibb, Livingston & Co	S'hai & Y'hama
Dupleix,	Noel	Fren. str	900	Messageries Imperiales	Shanghai
Erl King,	Pinel	Brit. str	1044	Aug. Heard & Co	Tug Plying
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit. str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Laid up
Fire Dart,	Thebaud	Brit. str	600	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Fung Shuey,	T. S. Watson	Amr. str	748	Aug. Heard & Co	
Hooghly,	De Bovis	Fren. str	1367	Messageries Imperiales	Galle, Suez, &c.
Kan-ka-keo,	Yeaton	Amr. str	313	Aug. Heard & Co	
Kinshen,‡		Brit. str	550	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Kiu-Kiang,‡	Benning	Brit. str	1065	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Lun-tin,		Brit. str	134	Acheong	Laid up
Little Orphan,	Benning	Brit. str	46	Union Dock Co	Tug Plying
Malta,		Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Poyang,	Haskell	Brit. str	621	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Sir J. Jejeebhoy,	Godsill	Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Scotia,	Hamlin	Brit. str	1280	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Spark,	Wilson	Amer. str	14	Thos. Hunt & Co	Repairing
White Cloud,*	Carroll	Brit. str	380	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
* *Running between Macao and H.kong.*					
‡ *Running between H.kong and Canton.*					
Sailing Vessels.					
Aldebarren,	Maack	Ham. bk	350	Bosman & Co	
Anno,	Pietrie	Brit. bk	304	Chinese	
A. Laurence,	Brumhall	Amr. sh	1520	Olyphant & Co	Manila
Adelino	Darke	Brit. bg	280	Grun & Co	
Annetta,	Hill	Brit. bk	386	Aug. Heard & Co	
Arab,	Holst	Prus. bk	350	Order	Callao
Ariel,	Keay	Brit. sh	953	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Belvidere,	Hower	Amr. sh	1220	Aug. Heard & Co	
Canton,	Godt	Prus. bk	234	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo
Carshel,	MacKenzie	Amr. bk	700	Russell & Co	
Cary & Jane,	Jansen	Ham. bk	412	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao
Catherina,	Hess	Ham. bk	600	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charmian,	Saunders	Brit. bk	553	P. & O. Co	Manila
Contest,	Reynard	Siam. bk	383	Chinese	
Cowpoe,	Sparrow	Amr. sh	1079	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco
Dayspring,	Middleton	Brit. bk	893	A. Ho g & Co	
Everest,	Clarke	Brit. sh	671	Gilman & Co	
Eliza,	Sedgley	Brit. sh	1398	Captain	San Francisco
Glenlee,	Burkill	Russ. sh	685	Landstein & Co	S'pore & Bombay
Golden Fleece,	B. E. Jall	Brit. sh	359	Chinese	
Golden Spur,	Rohland	Brit. sh	627	Gilman & Co	
Gœthe,	F. F. West	sh	650	A. MacDonnell	Dismasted
Henrietta,	H. Allen	Brit. bk	184	J. S. Hook, Son & Co	
Indus,	G. W. Hicks	Brit. bk	1310	P. & O. Co	Saigon
Jeanne Alice,	Moulter	Fren. sh	1200	Landstein & Co	Portland
J. L. Dimmock,	Winchell	sh	1446	Order	
John Norman,	Gerdiner	Brit. sh	511	Aug. Heard & Co	Bangkok
Lady Alice,	Stranack	Brit. bk	420	D. Lapraik & Co	San Francisco
Maria,	Escasis	Russ. sh	700	Landstein & Co	Manila
Maria Luisa,	Arseti	Span. bk	300	Aug. Heard & Co	Surinam
Marie Therese,	Bonnefon	Fren. bk	602	Carlowitz & Co	
Merchantman,	Mourilyan	Brit. sh	1018	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mirage,	O'Ryan	Brit. sh	798	Chinese	
Navarino,	Wittreg	Brit. bk	403	Smith, Archer & Co	
Neville,	Jackson	Brit. sh	715	Turner & Co	Ft or Charter
Prataicngo,	Profumo	Ilian sh	800	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	
Race Horse,	Kruse	Siam. sh	387	Chinese	
Salacia,	Steward	Brit. bk	424	Gilman & Co	Manila
Santa Ana,	Greilo	Span. bk	462	Remedios & Co	
Seaman's Bride,	Roth	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	Yokohama
Spitfire,	Mill	Brit. sh	440	Siemssen & Co	
Sultan,	Howard	Brit. bk	399	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sumatra,	Muller	Amer. sh	1070	Aug. Heard & Co	
Thetis,	Oeltermann	Old. bg	240	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki
Vanguard,	Hunter	Brit. sh	626	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore
Vesta,	Teteus	Ham. bg	240	Siemssen & Co	
Wilhelm,	Urrich	Brm. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Willy,	Rohkar	Brm. bk	270	Chinese	
Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.					
Chase,	Mesca	Brit. bk	268	Harbor Master	Gunpowder depot
Fort William,	Townsend	Brit. sh	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
John Adam,	Dennis Daly	Brit. bk	318	Water Police	
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Benares,	McCulloch	Brit. str	964	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay &c.
Cumta,		Amer. str		Thos. Hunt & Co	Laid up
Orissa,	W. D. Hall	Brit. str	1720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay &c.
Prince Albert,	Hirib	Brit. str	180	Acheong	Laid up
Spec.‡	Graves	Amr. str		Thos. Hunt & Co	
‡ *Running between Macao and Canton*					

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Sailing Vessels.					
Chas-Sze,	Showan	Brit. sh	658	Turner & Co	London
Condor,	Schmidt	Prus. bg	244	Siemssen & Co	
Encarnacion,	Garogre	Span. bk	428	Order	
Frisch,	Tat'en	Ham. sch	150	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
J. Mathilde,	Lobre	Ham. bk	414	Bosman & Co	Ningpo
Mathilde,	Jacobson	Prus. bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	New York
CHOPS LYING IN WHAMPOA BEACH.					
Dane's Is. Dock Co's Chop					
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co's Chop					
Lorelia "Spy," belonging to Customs					
Huperell,				Customs	
Sylphide,				Store Chop	
MACAO.					
Alavesa,	Dobaron	Span. sh	601	Remedios & Co	Havana
Albis,	Kramer	Ham. bk	215	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Alice,		Ham. sch		Order	Uncertain
Japan,		Prus. bk		Order	Uncertain
Monkchester,	Hastings	Brit. bk	649	Olyphant & Co	London
Nil Desperandum,		Brit. bk		Order	Uncertain
Suomi,	Nordberg	Russ. sh	792	Captain	Havana
Ville de St. Lo,	Dubois	Fren. bk	874	Landstein & Co	Ft or Charter
CANTON.					
Chun-hai,	Maroy	H.I.C.M.	Str.	Customs Chop	
Demerara,					
Emilie,		Chi. g-b.			in Hongkong
Fee-loong,	Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
Hae Ching,	Folsom	H.I.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cruiser	
AMOY.					
In port on 20th March, 1868.					
Amazone,	Kramer	Holl. bk	268	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Ascencion,	Olano	Span. bk	270	Tait & Co	Manila
Amoy Trader,		Prus. sch		Order	
Australia,	Maars	Ham. bk	254	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
Caesar,	Schuck	Brit. bk	308	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo
China,	Schmidt	Ham. sch	260	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Eliza Mary,		Brit. sch		Order	
Falk,	Lemmermann	Prus. sch	432	Pasedag & Co	
Felicie,		Brm. sch		Order	
Hainan,	Nielsen	Ham. sch	248	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Hindu,		Prus. sch		Order	
I. & Hermanos,	Fremoya	Span. bk	548	Chinese	Manila
Kim-Joo-Hong,	Davidsen	Brit. bk	320	Tait & Co	Samarang
SHANGHAI.					
In port on 18th March, 1868.					
Alcyone,	Brown	Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Alicia Annie,	Kirbey	Brit. bk	300	Russell & Co	
Andreas,	Krabb	Dut. sh	832	Wm. Pustau & Co	
A. Jackson,	MacCallum	Amr. sh	1253	Order	
Aunt Lizzie,	Proctor	Brit. bk	588	Frazar & Co	
Aurora Australis,	Todd	Brit. bk	508	W. R. Adamson & Co	
Charley,	Cavanagh	Amr. bk	440	Frazar & Co	Chefoo
Chillingham,	Dann	Brit. bk	452	Westall Brand & Co	
Chloris,	Lund	Prus. bk	309	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Claro Babuyan,	Errington	Brit. bk	357	Frazar & Co	
E. Beck,	Denker	Brm. bk	549	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fontenaye,	Crook	Brit. sh	631	Bortraeger & Co	Foochow
Gen. Havelock,	Cowse	Brit. bk	351	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Guiding Star,	Bishop	Brit. bk	415	Frazar & Co	
Helen,	Law	Brit. bk	282	A. R. Tilby & Co	
Hope,	Henderson	Brit. bk	453	Order	
Isabella Ridley,	Watson	Brit. bk	516	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Juan Rattray,	Walliams	Amr. bk	486	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Layard,	Watson	Brit. bk	176	Frazar & Co	
Leander,	Petherick	Brit. sh	832	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lorelie,	Ingermann	Prus. bk	303	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Magellan,	Crosbie	Brit. sh	818	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Mountain Ash,	Aitchison	Brit. bk	437	Textor & Co	
M. W. Sass,	Arentzen	Dan. bk	304	Frazar & Co	
Neptune,	Schofield	Brit. sh	298	Russell & Co	
Pallas,	Wulff	Ham. bk	470	Telge, Nolting & Co	
Prince Saturnus,	Iribarren	Fren. bg	235	Order	
Princess of Wales,	Shepperd	Brit. sh	896	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Salacia,	Stewart	Brit. bk	424	Gilman & Co	
Sorey,	Stopher	Brit. sch	225	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Skjold,	Jansen	Dan. bg	194	Order	
Stella,	Day	Brit. bk	266	J. Marshall & Co	
Tavistock,	Tate	Brit. sh	532	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Tientsin,	Jarman	Brit. bk	251	Russell & Co	
White Adder,	Moore	Brit. sh	916	W. R. Adamson & Co	

Printed & Published, for the proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Th[e]

No. 3255 五十五百二

Arrivals.

Mch. 31, SWORD FISH, Siam. sh., 57[illegible] ler, Bangkok, 3rd March, 1[illegible] Wood.—CHINESE.
Apr. 1, IMPERATRICE, Fren. str., 2[illegible] caire, Suez 28th Feb., Aden 4th Galle 13th, Singapore 23rd, and 27th, General.—MESSAGERIES I[MPERI]ALES.
Apr. 1, ALBERT VICTOR, Brit. sh., [illegible] Saigon, 14th March, 20,000 picu[ls] BOSMAN & Co.
Apr. 1, HOPEFULL, Brit. bk., 332, [illegible] Bangkok, 24th February, 70[illegible] Rice.—ORDER.
Apr. 1, NEW YORK, Brit. sh., 536, M[illegible] Bangkok, 3rd March, 11,000 picu[ls] —CHINESE.

Departures.

Apr. 1, [illegible], for Melbourne, [illegible]
Apr. 1, GOLDEN SPUR, for Canton.
Apr. 1, COILA, str., for Canton.
Apr. 1, RACEHORSE, for Bangkok.
Apr. 1, SPARK, str., for Macao.
Apr. 1, H.P.M. Str., PRINCIPE CA[illegible] Macao.
Apr. 2, DUPLEIX, str., for Shangh[ai]

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S O[FFICE] APRIL 1ST.
Spark, for Macao.
Sumatra, for Manila.
Liguria, for San Francisco.
Canton, for Chefoo.
Coila, str., for Chefoo.
Racehorse, for Bangkok.
Charmian, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Hopefull*, from Bangkok,—
3 Chinese.
Per *Imperatrice*, French str.,—
From Marseilles, for Hongk[ong] Hitzerolts, D. Aignobelle, S[illegible] Racine, Messrs. Ducos de la H[illegible] and wife, Roussot, Médard, Me[illegible] and wife, Navarre, Perceboix, and wi[fe] Muller, Mathieu, Scheideker, Lem[illegible] wife and son, Badens, Bigot, Br[illegible] and wife, Raeryeffel, Rabillie, Rengi[illegible] Boulfroy, Macfsabee, Merlot, L[illegible] Mdme. Raffenaud and son, Mr. Cr[illegible] Aden for Hongkong.—1 Chines[e] for Hongkong.—Mr. Scott. From for Hongkong.—Messrs. Carreras, Gamnoho, and Alcantara. From Hongkong.—Pui Paon, Mr. Jersison, Mdlle. Rosina, Mdlle. Laeyron Laeyron Jacob, and 39 Chinese.

Reports.

The French ship *Carmeline*, 1200 [tons] left Macao for Havana about the 5th [illegible] ,ast, has put into Mauritius with [illegible] and spars.

The Prussian bark *Juno* from S[illegible] 10th March, bound to Yokohama [illegible] winds on leaving Cape St. Ja[illegible] 29th March, encountered a stron[g] with heavy sea during which [illegible] [illegible] mast, and various light sails. Sh[e] here previous to leaving for Y[okohama]

The British ship *New York*, fro[m] the 3rd March, reports having had and light East'ly winds in the [illegible] and the same weather to within th[e] arrival, when had strong N.E. win[ds] swell from the North.

The British barque *Hopefull*, [illegible] 24th February, reports having [illegible] and calms in the Gulf of Siam, w[illegible] until about the 28th, when ha[d] winds with heavy sea. The *Hop*[efull] side yesterday, but was becalmed get into harbour.

VESSELS FROM CHINA PORTS F[OR] UP TO THE 4TH MA[RCH]
Feb. 19, A. Braginton, Shang[hai] [illegible]
19, Adolfo, Manila to Fu[illegible]
19, Volodora, Zebu to Cor[illegible]
21, Surprise, Amoy to New [York]
21, Shirley, Manila to New [York]
21, Teresa, Macao to Pe[ru]
22, Lansdowne, Foocho[w] [illegible]
24, M. A. Johnston, Manil[a] [illegible]
25, Sea Flower, Zebu to N[illegible]
28, Avon, Macao to Hava[na]
28, C. Smit, Foochow to [illegible]
Mch. 1, Adolf, Hongkong to [illegible]
1, Shakespere, Foochow [illegible]

Auction Sales T[o-day].

BOWRA & Co. [illegible]
Effects.

UNION DOCK COMPANY [OF HONG]KONG & WHAMPOA, [LIMITED].
[STEAM-TUG "LITTLE O[RPHAN"]
THIS Powerful Tug is avail[able] to Berth Vessels in t[illegible] Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply at the [illegible] Peddar's Wharf, Praya, Hon[gkong] Captain on board.
J. B. ENDI[COTT]
2566 Hongkong, 12th Octo[ber]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA [DOCK COMPANY] LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "F[illegible]
110 H. P. Nomin[al]
With disconnecting [illegible]
THIS powerful TUG, is [illegible] moment to Berth Vessel[s] [illegible] Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply to [illegible] board, or to the Office of the [illegible] lar Street, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LA[illegible]
2296 Hongkong, 13th [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "[illegible]
130 H.P. Nom[inal]
WILL commence to ply [illegible] and adjacent waters [illegible] and will then be available to [illegible] anchorage, and to tow to [illegible] usual rates.
For further information [illegible] H. How & Co., Foochow, [illegible] signed.
DOUGLAS [illegible]
tf 280 Hongkong, 11th [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, havin[g] [illegible] terest of the WAN[illegible] KERY, begs to notify th[illegible] kong and Shipmasters [illegible] furnish Daily Supplie[s] [illegible] various forms, to any p[illegible]
Also, SHIP BREAD, [illegible] low rates, constantly on ha[nd] [illegible] tities at short notice.
Also, WATER, BUTTER [illegible] BISCUITS, by the Bar[rel] [illegible]
Also, CORN and RYE [illegible] CORN STARCH, B[illegible] RATUS, and CREAM OF T[ARTAR]
FLOUR of best Brands [illegible] supplied by the Barrel, [illegible]
CAKE of all kinds bak[ed] [illegible]
The above is under the [illegible] Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS [illegible] warded to him, at the B[illegible] THOS. HUNT & Co.'s, wil[l] [illegible] 6on.
tum 333 Hongkong, 1[illegible]